FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 051

15 March 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

USSR Will Conclude Arms Accords on Reciprocal Basis [PRAVDA] AA 1
U.S. 'Flexibility' at Arms Talks 'Fresh Ploy' [Bogachev] AA 2
Senator's Letter to Reagan Urges Arms Reduction [Doronin, Agayants] AA 3
Plenary Meeting at Geneva INF Talks Held 10 Mar AA 3
ZA RUBEZHOM Contrasts USSR, U.S. Detente Stands [No 10] AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

International Meeting of CP Officials Begins BB 1
Opening, Attendees BB 1
Poland's Czyrek Speaks BB 1
Cuba's Raul Castro Receives CEMA Leaders BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Reaction to OPEC Conference in London Noted CC 1
IZVESTIYA Views Problems [Vinogradov, 10 Mar] CC 1
West Seeking To Split OPEC [IZVESTIYA 13 Mar] CC 1
U.S. 'Disappointment' Cited CC 2
Increased U.S. Contribution to IMF Noted [Shurygin in PRAVDA 15 Mar] CC 3
Work on CSCE Final Document Slows Down CC 3

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

Television Reviews Results of Nonaligned Summit DD 1
Dangers for Developing Countries [Gerasimov, Kalyagin] DD 1
All Acute Problems Addressed [Zubkov] DD 2
Focus of World Attention [Kalyagin] DD 3
No Criticism of USSR [Dunayer] DD 4
TASS Commentators Examine New Delhi Forum DD 5
Movement Consolidates Ranks [Kiselev] DD 5
Problems of War, Peace [Kornilov] DD 5
Efforts To Disrupt Conference Prove 'in Vain' [Pastukhov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 12 Mar] DD 6
Beirut Correspondent Assesses Arab Reaction [Blinov, Rassadin] DD 8
Statements by Summit Conference Delegates Cited DD 8
Keshtmand Interview [Korolev] DD 10
Nguyen Co Thach News Conference DD 11
Gandhi Speaks to Media DD 11
PRAVDA Cites Gandhi [14 Mar] DD 12

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Supreme Soviet Deputies Meet With U.S. Senators A 1
U.S. Criticism of New Pentagon Booklet Cited A 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Mar]
Dangers of Increased U.S. Arms Spending Viewed A 2
[Gerasimov]
Congressmen Speak at Nuclear Freeze Rally A 3
[Kruzhinin]
White House Staff Dismissals Assessed A 4
[Dunayev]
Yakovlev Book 'CIA Against USSR' Published A 5
TRUD Review [Sisnev, 6 Mar] A 5
Extract in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA [5 Mar] A 6

CHINA

USSR-PRC Second Round of Consultations Resumes [AFP] B 1
PRC Trade Delegation Leaves for Home B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRAVDA on USSR-DPRK Economic Cooperation C 1
[Valovoy, Poltoranin, Razuvayev, 5 Mar]
NODONG SINMUN Urges U.S. Troop Withdrawal C 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Mar]
Team Spirit-83 Landing Operation Reported C 3
U.S. Naval Exercises Seen as 'Muscle Flexing' C 4
[Doronin, Agayants]
Japanese Reaction to Nakasone 'Militarism' Noted C 4
[Gerasimov]
Novikov Confers With Visiting Mongolian Official C 5
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Mongolian Minister on European-Asian Detente C 5
[PRAVDA 11 Mar]

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Meets With Former Counterrevolutionaries D 1
French Doctor Tried, Sentenced in Kabul D 1
USSR Satellite Used in Indian TV Broadcasting D 2
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 Mar]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Indochinese 22-23 Feb Summit Highlighted E 1
IZVESTIYA Notes Reaction [Ganshin, 10 Mar] E 1
Soviet Message Praises Summit [SPK] E 2
PRAVDA on CPSU Delegation's Laos Visit [12 Mar] E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Views Problems Facing PZPR F 1
[Bulantsev, 11 Mar]
PRAVDA Assesses PZPR Report-Back Conferences F 4
[Losoto, 10 Mar]
New Union Activity at Polish Plant Lauded F 6
[Vasilkov in TRUD 12 Mar]
Poland Condemns West's 'Hostile Campaign' F 7
[Olennichev]
NOVOYE VREMYA Sees Western Interference in Poland [11 Mar] F 8
Bulgaria Issues Pamphlet Exposing 'Antonov Case' F 9

WESTERN EUROPE

Reagan, Netherlands Premier Meet in Washington G 1
[Beinov]
France: Development of Nuclear Forces 'Priority' G 1
French Municipal Election Results Analyzed G 2
'Acute Political Struggle' [Potapov] G 2
'Weak Points' Exposed [Tumanov] G 2
PCF General Secretary Quoted [Kashparov] G 3
'Durability of Peace' Depends on FRG Future Course G 4
[IZVESTIYA]
Marx Death Centenary Marked in UK; Functions Held G 5
CPSU Delegation Attends G 5
Ceremony Held; Speech Given G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

TASS Analyst Scores U.S. Aid to Israel H 1
[Shabayev]
U.S. 'Escalating' Military Presence in Mideast H 2
[Lapin]
Egyptian Maneuvers Coincide With U.S. Fleet Visit H 2
Syrian Revolution Day Rallies Recall USSR Support H 2
Friendship Society Praise [PRAVDA 11 Mar] H 2
Ba'th Party Gratitude [PRAVDA 10 Mar] H 3
USSR-Kuwait Relations Praised; Gromyko Cited H 3
USSR-Iran Cultural Societies Mark Anniversary H 5
10 Mar Session [IZVESTIYA 12 Mar] H 5
Moscow Meeting H 5
PLO Executive Committee To Meet in Tunis H 6

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

USSR-Cuba Cultural Cooperation Talks End in Moscow K 1
[PRAVDA 11 Mar]
TASS on U.S. 'Interference' in Central America K 1
[Pakhomov]
Kirkpatrick Remarks on Central America Assailed K 2
[Bolshakov in PRAVDA 12 Mar]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Recent Leader Appearances, Activities Reported R 1
Ustinov Tours Murmansk R 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Mar]
Demichev Visits Estonia R 1
Shevardnadze, Kunayev R 1
Shevardnadze Attends Tbilsi Celebrations R 2
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 26 Feb]
Shevardnadze Addresses State Committee R 2
Solomentsev Attends Writer's Soiree R 3
Zaporozhye Oblast Transport Official Fired R 3
[IZVESTIYA 10 Mar]
'Silent Reform' of Cultural Problems Advocated R 3
[TANJUG]
PRAVDA on Need To Counter Water Pollution [9 Mar] R 4
Briefs: Minister Appointed R 5

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Council of Ministers Commission on Food Supplies T 1
Nuriyev Tours Belorussia, Discusses Agriculture T 1
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA 5 Mar]
SELSKAYA ZHIZN on Uzbekistan Sowing Campaign T 2
[Uzilevskiy, 8 Mar]
Rashidov Replies to 24 Feb SELSKAYA ZHIZN Article T 4
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 5 Mar]
Latvian Sovkhoz Introduces Financial Autonomy T 4

USSR WILL CONCLUDE ARMS ACCORDS ON RECIPROCAL BASIS

LD142316 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] The Soviet Union is prepared to conclude agreements with the United States and to take firm steps to halt the arms race and scale down the level of nuclear confrontations, but it is prepared to do so only on a basis of reciprocity provided the legitimate interests of both sides are taken into account in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. This is the main point made by the Soviet national daily PRAVDA, in an article headlined A Fundamental Principle. Here is a summary of the rest of the article:

PRAVDA says that in the Political Declaration adopted recently in Prague the highest-ranking representative of the Warsaw Treaty countries stated that the arms race was moving into a basically new and far more dangerous stage. This stage involved all types of arms, nuclear and conventional, all types of military activity and practically all parts of the world.

In this context the struggle to prevent war now centers on efforts to curb the arms race and switch to disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. PRAVDA says these are exactly the Soviet aims as the Soviet-American talks resume in Geneva, both at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms and at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. It hinges on their outcome whether the danger of a nuclear war breaking out will diminish or grow, whether the level of nuclear confrontation can be scaled down and the arms race really restrained.

PRAVDA points out that while attaching priority to nuclear disarmament the Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to negotiate and agree on limiting and reducing any types and systems of weapons. Needless to say, the newspaper adds, the only principle on which this can be accomplished is the equality and equal security of the parties. PRAVDA recalls that the seventies, which becamse a decade of international relaxation, saw the successful conclusion of a series of Soviet-American talks on major problems of international relations, peace and security. On 29 May 1972 a document on the basic principles of the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States was signed in Moscow. For the first time in history it puts into contractual terms, on the one hand, the principle of peaceful coexistence as the basis of the maintenance of peaceful relations between the two countries and it is stated that in the nuclear age there simply was not other basis. On the other hand, it put into contractural terms the principle of equality and equal security.

The United States had to admit that attempts to secure one-sided advantages, directly or indirectly, at the other side's expense are incompatible with the aims of the agreement but, PRAVDA continues, the idea that the Soviet Union can and should be spoken to as an equal partner failed to sink into Washington.

On the threshold of the eighties the United States and NATO leadership made a new attempt to tip the strategic balance of strength in the world in their favor. This was the motive behind the December 1979 NATO decision to deploy about 600 new American intermediate-range nuclear launch vehicles in Western Europe. It was the motive behind Washington's so-called zero option aimed at the unilateral dismantling of Soviet intermediate-range missiles and also behind the so-called Reagan plan to rearm America at the cost of $2.25 trillion with a heavy emphasis on basically new strategic weapon systems.

The American press, especially in recent months, abounds in dangerous pronouncements by high-ranking persons which conflict with reality. Vice President George Bush has stated his conviction that a nuclear war can be won. White House advisers Gray and (?Payne) consider that the United States ought to plan for victory over the Soviet tate. A secret Pentagon document, made public in part, calls for the destruction of socialism and the socialist political system.

In the context of a policy of returning to the cold war, efforts are being made to scrap the principle of equality and equal security as well. These actions on Washington's part, PRAVDA says, have alarmed the public in the countries of Western Europe. Those countries are becoming increasingly alive to the danger inherent in the reckless policies of the American Administration which is prepared to expose its allies to a threat of nuclear destruction in the futile hope of sitting it out across the ocean.

PRAVDA sees a new demonstration of this Washington policy in the President's letter to the people of Europe in which he again insisted on his notorious zero option. This shows, PRAVDA says, that the United States does not want to seek a mutually acceptable agreement with the Soviet Union and is thereby deliberately dooming the Geneva talks to failure.

The Soviet Union has proposed that there be no nuclear weapons in the European zone, neither intermediate-range nor tactical. Since the United States does not agree to this, the Soviet side is also prepared to accept a decision whereby the Soviet Union would have just as many missiles as there are already in Europe on the NATO side. At the same time agreement should be reached on reducing to equal levels the numbers of intermediate-range aircraft on both sides, capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

There would thus be complete equality in missiles and in aircraft, moreover, equality at a much lower level than the present one.

PRAVDA quotes Yuriy Andropov, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, who said that the Soviet Union is prepared to sign such an agreement and he asked: Is the President of the United States prepared to sign such an agreement based on the principle of equality and equal security? As for the Soviet Union, PRAVDA concludes, it is pointless to speak to us from a position of strength. The military strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO is the reality of the contemporary world and the sooner the United States recognizes the unbreakable character of this reality the sooner and more reliably will the security and peaceful future of the American people and all the nations of the world be assured.

A summary of an article carried by the Soviet national daily PRAVDA, headlined A Fundamental Principle.

U.S. 'FLEXIBILITY' AT ARMS TALKS 'FRESH PLOY'

LD141554 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst, writes:

Predictably, the statements by the U.S. Administration on its intention to show "flexibility" at the Geneva talks, the assurances of the White House to the effect that the American "zero option" is not in the nature of an ultimatum, have proved to be a fresh ploy aimed at deceiving the world public opinion and attaining time-serving political objectives in Western Europe.

The farce with the demonstration of "good intensions" of the USA at the Geneva talks, which started with the "rescue operation" by U.S. Vice President George Bush in Western Europe, where he made statements that the USA was ready to give up its "zero option" and accept a sensible compromise, lasted only a month.

In answer to the persistent calls by the West European public that constructive proposals be put forward at Geneva to help end the impasse at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, President Reagan is again making hysterical statements about a "growth of Soviet military might" in order to justify the build-up of the American nuclear potential and his plans to upset the rough balance of forces, which has taken shape in the continent.

Speaking in a CBS television interview on March 14, Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, frankly said that the U.S. Administration was not going to put forward any new proposals instead of the "zero option", which is unacceptable to the USSR.

James Reston, a news analyst of the THE NEW YORK TIMES, stresses that the victory of the CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] parties at the elections in the FRG is for Reagan not an invitation to adhere to his "zero option", but an invitation to return to Geneva with a compromise policy.

The West European press notes with alarm that there have been no initiatives from the American side at Geneva.

The latest statements in Washington are proof of the fact that the Geneva talks have always been used by the Reagan administration as a smokescreen for the implementation of its anti-European plans for the deployment of new American missiles on the continent.

SENATOR'S LETTER TO REAGAN URGES ARMS REDUCTION

LD142249 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 14 Mar 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin and Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] U.S. Democratic Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware has begun to collect signatures from his colleagues under a letter calling upon U.S. President Reagan to reduce tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. This is said in a message sent by AP from Washington.

Naturally, it is difficult at the moment to speak about the chances of Biden succeeding in gaining sizeable support especially as the Senate, as you know, is controlled by the Republicans. However, the very fact that the question of reducing tactical nuclear weapons in Europe has been raised in the U.S. Congress for the first time is significant.

In this connection we would like to recall that at the beginning of this year the countries participating in the Warsaw Pact stated in their Political Declaration that the best solution lies in a complete liberation of Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. The very appearance of the letter from Biden to the President testifies that the truly zero option proposed by the socialist countries finds understanding in certain political circles of the United States or, to put it more precisely, in circles which are thinking realistically and realize where the adventurism of the present administration is leading.

PLENARY MEETING AT GENEVA INF TALKS HELD 10 MAR

LD101313 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 10 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe was held here today.

ZA RUBEZHOM CONTRASTS USSR, U.S. DETENTE STANDS

[FBIS911109 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 10, 4-10 Mar 83 (Signed to Press 3 Mar 83) p 1

[Editorial: "Consistent Approach"]

[Text] We have our chief impact on the world revolutionary process through our economic policy, V.I. Lenin said at the very beginning of our path. This was how the question was raised at the CPSU Central Committee November 1982 plenum. "...The greater our successes, the stronger our economy and the better things are in our national economy," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at his meeting with Moscow machine tool builders, "the stronger our international positions will be, and the more lasting peace on earth will be." The creative strength invested in our economy is colossal, the Soviet leader emphasized in the article "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR," published in the journal KOMMUNIST.

There can be no doubt that the psychological attack which the U.S. Administration of millionaires and multimillionaires is waging on detente under the flag of an anti-Soviet, anticommunist crusade is a reaction to the constant strengthening of world socialism's positions and to the growing authority of the policy of peace being pursued by the Soviet Union. What lies behind Washington's adventurist impulses is fear of a social system which has managed to resolve fundamental social problems in an unprecedentedly short historical time and which is consistently championing the only sensible alternative in the nuclear age -- peaceful coexistence.

The feverish reorganization of the vast U.S. propaganda machine and the provocative campaigns like the "democracy and public diplomacy program," following one after another in an attempt to slander socialism, have been dictated not least by the conclusions which the CIA recently presented to the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress. These forced admissions boil down to the fact that over the past 30 years per capita consumption in the USSR has increased considerably, unlike in the United States, where living standards have fallen. In recent decades the USSR has not only managed to achieve the production of one-fifth of world industrial output and not only ensured stable growth in the people's well-being but also liquidated the U.S. military advantage -- that is, it has ensured the emergence of such a decisive factor in the international situation as parity in arms. Undisguised bitterness can be heard in this statement by the American commentator J. Reston: "Instead of making the Russians choose between guns and butter, the President has imposed this choice on Americans. He has put missiles before jobs. He has turned military men into enemies of our prosperity. He is undermining American strength to a greater degree than the Russians have ever managed to achieve."

Guiding Thread

These are the fruits of Reagan's aggressive, militarist and essentially antipopular policy. The USSR rejects a policy founded on fear, hatred and a gamble on force and an unrestrained arms race. Two years ago the 26th party congress declared: "It is not preparation for war, dooming the peoples to senseless expenditure of their material and spiritual riches, but the strengthening of peace that is the guiding thread into tomorrow."

The guiding thread into tomorrow is the peaceful Soviet proposals and the socialist community's initiatives. The USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is one of the most significant modern landmarks. The conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace -- the initiative of the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact countries' top representatives -- would give Europe, and thus also the entire international community, a strong guarantee of an improvement in the political climate on the planet.

"Our approach is consistent and not liable to opportunist fluctuations," A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, said in reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions. Both at the talks on strategic arms and at the talks on medium-range weapons in Europe the Soviet Union is against harming either side. We advocate parity at the lowest possible level. We advocate closing all channels of the strategic arms race. We advocate keeping the same number of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe as are retained in the arsenals of Britain and France. We advocate that both sides reduce the number of medium-range carrier aircraft in this region to equal levels.

No one would acquire one-sided benefits as a result of realizing the Soviet proposal advanced by Yu.V. Andropov, and Europe's security would gain by it, since a sum total of more than 1,300 units of medium-range nuclear arms would be reduced. "As a result, both the number of our medium-range missile launchers in the European part of the USSR and the sum total of warheads on them would be less after such reductions -- I repeat, less -- than in 1976, that is, BEFORE THE START OF THE MODERNIZATION [capitalized passage published in boldface] of the Soviet Union's medium-range missiles," A.A. Gromyko emphasized. These constructive proposals were reflected in the detailed draft treaty submitted by the Soviet delegation at the Geneva talks. It is now up to the United States to respond. In conjunction with a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and in conjunction with a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force, the implementation of this USSR proposal would make it possible to hanve a reliable safety barrier.

Spurious Option

Washington follows different criteria. It still clings to is "zero option," whose entire purport consists in liquidating Soviet medium-range missiles in both the European and Asian parts of the USSR, while not a single aircraft or missile would be reduced on the U.S. side.

At the strategic arms talks it demands the liquidation of the majority of the Soviet land-based ICBM's -- the chief component of our arms of this type. And yet the creation of new types of American strategic forces -- "first-strike" weapons such as the MX and Trident missiles and the new B-1 bomber -- has in fact already come on stream, to the great joy of the military concerns which have been allocated a huge share of the new military budget, which is of a size unprecedented in the country's history. U.S. House of Representatives Speaker O'Neill was only partly right when he said recently that "the President's heart belongs to the boards of corporations." It belongs to the boards of the military corporations materializing the Pentagon's directives for 1984-1988 with an aim which was defined back in the Republican Party's election platform -- to "strengthen defense in order to achieve overall military and technical superiority over the Soviet Union."

This "general" task of Washington's has a local, European aspect -- to try to ensure its military superiority in Europe with the help of the spurious "zero option." Washington declares with a preemptoriness akin to diktat: The schedule for deploying our new missiles in Europe has been determined, and we do not intend to abandon it. This high-handedness has its logic: The White House and the Pentagon have by no means consigned to the archives the doctrine of "limiting" a nuclear conflict to the European Continent.

This doctrine is a deadly dangerous deception which, of course, would have to be paid for not only by Washington's European allies. This is why the voice of the antiwar, antinuclear movement, which is "becoming an effective political force," according to Bruce Kent, a priest who is one of the leaders of this movement in Britain, resounds so weightily today. This is why the American weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT sums up with such alarm: "The United States is losing the battle against the Soviet Union." It would be more correct, however, to say that the politicans who are trying to lead Europe and the whole world into a nuclear impasse are being defeated. And, by the logic of things, growing recognition and support are being won by the policy which follows the chief imperative of the age: Nuclear war cannot be allowed -- neither small nor big, neither limited nor total.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF CP OFFICIALS BEGINS

Opening, Attendees

LD141750 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- A meeting of secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and workers parties of the socialist countries on international and ideological questions began in Moscow today. The meeting is being attended by representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Cuba, the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers Party, the Romanian Communist Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The meeting was opened by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko. Speakers at the meeting included alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov, member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Miklos Ovari, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Hoang Tung, member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Hermann Axen, alternate member of the Politbureau, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba Antonio Perez Herrero, Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos Saman Vinaketh, member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Damingiyn Gombojab, member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party Josef Czyrek, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Petre Enache, member of the Presidium, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Vasil Bilak.

The meeting continues its work.

Poland's Czyrek Speaks

LD150041 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] A conference of secretaries for international and ideological affairs of Central Committees of the communist and workers parties from socialist countries has begun in Moscow. On the first day of debate, Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, spoke.

CUBA'S RAUL CASTRO RECEIVES CEMA LEADERS

LD142048 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Havana: Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of Cuban Communist Party, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic, has received the leaders of delegations of socialist countries which took part in the 28th session of the CEMA Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Among the delegation leaders was Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

REACTION TO OPEC CONFERENCE IN LONDON NOTED

IZVESTIYA Views Problems

PM101647 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vinogradov commentary: "OPEC Seeks a Solution"]

[Text] According to REUTER reports, the conference of oil ministers from OPEC member-states continues its work in London. Complicated issues are on the agenda: overcoming the differences of opinion which have emerged within the organization regarding the setting of a unified price for oil and of limits for the output of liquid fuel by each of its members.

Let us recall that the previous meeting of the ministers, held last January in Geneva, produced no results. It was announced that efforts would continue to find a compromise solution. The London conference was preceded by numerous consultations among OPEC countries, as well as with Britain and Norway which, in the last few years, have significantly increased oil production in the North Sea.

At the same time, the West's economic crisis, the drop in production in the capitalist world and the measure taken to save energy have made it possible to reduce demand for the liquid fuel and bring its price down. This has led to a fall in OPEC countries' income from oil sales.

It must be said that this organization's positions have been traditionally strong through its unity. Now, however, the disparity in the economic situation of OPEC members and the increase of the foreign debt of some of them are leading to an exacerbation of contradictions. A few days ago Nigeria unilaterally reduced the price of its oil by $5 a barrel (1 barrel equals 159 liters). Iran, waging a war against Iraq, offers liquid fuel at a discount on the market. Their example is followed by a number of their OPEC partners. Business circles in the West, and mainly in the United States, make no secret of their gloating over OPEC's difficulties. It is no secret, either, that a split within this organization would suit the interests of capitalist oil monopolies which are playing a significant role in destabilizing the oil market.

Hard negotiations are in progress in London. Will the participants manage to overcome the differences of opinion and maintain their solidarity? Experience shows that in the past they have succeeded in finding acceptable solutions.

West Seeking To Split OPEC

LD131556 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- Today's issue of the newspaper IZVESTIYA draws attention to the West's attempts to undermine and split the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Since the foundation of OPEC in 1960 the neo-colonialist circles have regarded it with suspicion. The monopolies were accustomed to dictate prices on raw material markets, while all of a sudden OPEC ventured to have its say in this, and not without success. Hence the incessant attempts of Western countries to break this organization. The conflict between Iran and Iraq was another trial for OPEC. Both countries are members of this organization, and consequently the conflict had an adverse impact on the unity of OPEC ranks. Despite efforts of other countries [words indistinct] to help settle the conflict, peace has not yet been established between Iran and Iraq. "The procrastination of the conflict does not meet in any way the vital interests of either Iran or Iraq", the newspapers points out.

IZVESTIYA recalls that the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference in New Delhi emphatically urged the conflicting parties to put an end to bloodshed.

As for OPEC, it is standing its most severe trial now. London decided recently to lower the price of oil extracted by Britain in the North Sea. This step is part of the more extensive strategy of the West. It brought about a series of decisions by separate members of this organization to lower oil prices, the decisions which were not coordinated within the OPEC framework. Some people in the West are already predicting the disintegration of OPEC. Time will show how the events are going to develop. It is worth mentioning that OPEC is not on the front line of the anti-imperialist struggle, and the anti-imperialist movement is by a long way broader and more consistent.

U.S. 'Disappointment' Cited

LD151254 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 15 Mar 83

[By TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow March 15 TASS -- According to reports from Washington, American officials avoid commenting on the agreement at the OPEC oil ministers meeting in London on the production level of oil and its price.

The silence conceals apparent disappointment over the fact that the OPEC meeting did not end in failure. Washington wants to achieve a split in OPEC, artificially kindling national, political and religious strife between the petroleum-exporting countries.

A failure in London would have given five major American oil monopolies complete freedom of action for manipulations on the international oil market. It is no secret that the American oil corporations reaped more profits during the decade of the energy crisis than during their entire previous history.

The gloomy forecasts coming out of Washington about the "fuel death" turned into immense super-profits for the U.S. oil big business. Compared with 1972 -- just before the energy crisis set in -- the aggregate gross profit of the "big five" of American oil monopolies grew six-fold -- from 50 billion dollars to 300 billion dollars in 1981. During one decade, including 1982, the sum of oil profits transferred to the United States reached 60 billion dollars, surpassing similar transfers over the preceding fifty years.

The U.S. oil giants unscrupulously take advantage of the fact that they annually dispose of a great part of all oil and actually control the production of petroleum products and the tanker fleet in the capitalist world.

The U.S. hypocrisy knows no bounds. The United States blamed OPEC for all the evils -- inflation and unemployment, economic recession and falling living standards, long queues at petrol-filling stations and bad street illumination. Meanwhile, it is the American oil corporations which, using their monopoly situation, in fact created fuel difficulties, reaping themselves fabulous profits.

This is where went the money of developing nations, Western European countries and Japan which were compelled to pay the enormous oil bills presented to them by American monopolies. It is thanks to American corporations that developing countries suffer an acute deficit of the balance of payments. According to a message adopted at the non-aligned nations summit in New Delhi, that deficit resulted in a tragic situation in many developing countries due to their inability to fulfil their debt commitments.

INCREASED U.S. CONTRIBUTION TO IMF NOTED

LD150936 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 15 TASS -- Under the heading "Open Plunder" PRAVDA carries today the following commentary by Veniamin Shurygin:

"The United States Administration has asked Congress to approve an 8,400 million dollars increase in the American contribution to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This step was taken in conformity with the decision of the leadership of the IMF, which is dominated by Washington, to increase the resources of the organisation by almost 50 per cent for the expansion of credits to developing countries that are burdened by big debts.

It is common knowledge that the problem of foreign debts of developing countries has been sharply aggravated in recent years. Their aggregate debts are now the colossal sum of some 600,000 million dollars and more than half of this are debts to private banks. The Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD said in this context that since 1980 the total influx of financial resources in developing countries from the outside has been less than the sum they pay in redemption of their foreign debt. Many of those countries are in general at the brink of bankruptcy.

The request of the adminstration for the allocation of the above-mentioned sum has aroused a various reaction in Congress. Many, as for instance Representative Jerry Lewis rightly see here a desire of the administration to ensure the profits of private banks at the expense of federal resources. The big banks, he says in the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL, take tremendous sums for postponing and delaying the payment of debt, increasingly raise the bank rates, and the risk linked with their financial operations is passed on to others.

As for the developing countries, in recent years the International Monetary Fund has increasingly toughed the terms for credits. Such demands are made as devaluation of their currency, cuts in spending on the health service, education, social security, etc.

If one bears in mind that the financial policy of the IMF is practically determined by the United States, the expansion of the credit system while retaining the gap in prices of raw materials and manufactured goods, the customs barriers and high banks, leads but to bigger economic and political dependence of the countries that receive loans on the capitalist West. The benefit from this, above all, goes to the American bankers who receive money both from the taxpayers of their own country and from the exploitation of the workers and the plunder of the national wealth of developing countries. That is why the "group of 24", which represents the interests of the latter in the IMF, demand not only an increase in the influx of financial resources into developing countries on acceptable terms, but also a radical reconstruction of the entire system of functioning of that organization, and progress toward a new economic order in the world, resting on principles of equality and justice.

WORK ON CSCE FINAL DOCUMENT SLOWS DOWN

LD111939 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Madrid March 11 TASS -- Another plenary session was held at the meeting of the participants in the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is under way here.

As it is noted in lobby interviews here, work on the text of the final document in recent days has slowed down, contrary to what is desired by most of the participants in the meeting.

It is an open secret, as this reported by both local and some foreign newspapers, that this slowing down has been prompted by the U.S. delegation. The British, West German and Dutch delegations spoke at today's plenary session in the spirit of the U.S. line.

Ambassador Franz Tsheska, [spelling of name as received] leader of the Austrian delegation, urged the participants in the meeting to carry on work on the final document in a constructive spirit, which had dominated here until recent days. He pointed out that in the past several weeks certain progress had been achieved, which had resulted in a substantial narrowing of the areas of differences. But now a threat had emerged to the further fate of the Madrid meeting.

Leader of the Soviet delegation Anatoliy Kovalev, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR, pointed out that previous weeks had been marked by normal work, businesslike talks. But in recent days the representatives of the countries participating in the meetings had encountered attempts to poison the wholesome political atmosphere, reanimate the spirit of confrontation, and drag out or block altogether the Madrid meeting. Continuing that line, the head of the Soviet delegation said, would make the question of the responsibility of those, who did not treasure the general European process launched in Helsinki and who would not like the Madrid meeting to be a success, arise in all its magnitude. "We are convinced that all the 35 participants in the meeting should be interested in an equal measure in the face of the present and the future in the success of the Madrid meeting," he said.

In connection with some stereotype anti-socialist attacks by British representatives, the head of the Soviet delegation declared that the Soviet side strongly rejected claims at interference in the internal affairs of other countries and regarded such attacks as unacceptable and inadmissible.

Anatoliy Kovalev summarised the constructive approach of the socialist countries in the spirit of the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and called on all participants in the Madrid meeting to return to the path of businesslike talks, which could lead to its success.

TELEVISION VIEWS RESULTS OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT

Dangers for Developing Countries

LD140334 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Mar 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpts] Much was said at the conference in New Delhi about the danger for the developing countries and also about the fact that without peace there can be no development. Boris Kalyagin reports from New Delhi:

[Kalyagin] Throughout the entire history of modern India there has never been such a representative and major international forum here. Taking part in it were the leaders of almost 100 states. They were also accompanied by around 5,000 other delegates. Almost 1,500 Indian and foreign journalists reported on the work of the conference. [video recording of New Delhi streets and shots of conference hall]

The security problem evoked special concern. On the eve of the conference bombs went off in New Delhi. They did not cause any special damage, but they did cause anxiety. Would an attempt be made to hinder the work of the forum in the same way, especially since several countries at loggerheads with each other were taking part? Iraq in particular requested permission to bring in 150 commandos to protect its delegation. But the fears turned out to be unfounded. There was not one single incident throughout the entire conference. The Indian security authorities acted precisely. Their colorful uniforms even gave events a sort of local color.

Nonetheless, the main thing was the conference itself. Worry was caused by the intrigues of Western circles and some of their supporters and by attempts to distract the work of the meeting from the main problems and to impose discussions of questions in dispute and to drive the participants into a deadlock of endless discussions.

This tactic became clear from the moment when certain figures began to push former Cambodian ruler Sihanouk, who is now an emigrant, as a representative of Kampuchea at the conference. He compromised himself once and for all by making a deal with the Pol Pot murderers. But these actions were rebuffed.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who chaired the conference, especially stressed that those taking part must concentrate their attention on those questions that unite the Nonaligned Movement and not on those that divide it. Her address to the forum and the speech by Comrade Fidel Castro, who was head of the movement for the past 3 years, defined the basic trends for the work of the conference.

The overwhelming majority of the orators called for decisions that would further the preservation and strengthening of peace and the achievement of progress on disarmament.

They expressed their firm support for the national liberation movement and expressed their readiness to oppose the policy of imperialism. This was mentioned by Maurice Bishop, the prime minister of the Republican of Grenada, in his press conference in New Delhi.

[Begin Bishop video recording in English with superimposed Russian translation] We are firmly convinced that the main tasks facing the Nonaligned Movement must be the struggle for peace and international cooperation, the pursuit of detente, the struggle against colonialism. That is the main aim. And recent events support the claim that the Nonaligned Movement is becoming increasingly anti-imperialist. [end video recording]

[Kalyagin] Taking part in the work of the conference was a delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by Comrade Kehstmand, the prime minister of the country. It was constantly in the center of attention of the press. In New Delhi it became evident to many that the prestige of Democratic Afghanistan in the international arena has grown.

The conference of the nonaligned countries ended in success. Of course, it did not solve all the problems facing the movement. It is sufficient to recall that the fratricidal conflict between Iran and Iraq is still continuing. But it can be said firmly that the meeting in New Delhi promoted cohesion in the movement. It again displayed the resolve of the nonaligned countries to gain equality of rights in international relations and to strengthen their national independence.

[Gerasimov] One can distinguish two main appeals in the documents formulated at the conference in New Delhi. There is the appeal for an end to the arms race, and there is the appeal for the establishment of a new world economic order.

On the eve of the conference the Western press was predicting that criticism of the United States should be softened since, allegedly, New Delhi is not Havana. The preceeding meeting took place in Havana in 1979. On receipt of the final documents of the conference, observers were forced to note that they contained even more critical remarks against the United States than did the documents from the Havana conference. But that comes as not surprise. To be sure, what matters is not the city in which the leaders of these two countries meet, but the fact that the administration of President Reagan has worsened and has revealed unsightly imperialist features in U.S. foreign policy. Accordingly the criticism also has worsened.

The countries that met in New Delhi are called the nonaligned countries. This is the view from the political standpoint. They are also called the developing countries. That is the view from the economic standpoint. If one compares economic development with the construction of a house, then one can say that one side is already building the roof, another is working on the floors and another is still busy doing nothing. And many developing countries are stuck doing nothing. Here are just two details of the mechanism by which they are robbed.

First and foremost there are discrepancies in prices. To this very day these countries put goods on the world market which previously were called colonial -- coffee, tea, pepper and raw materials. The prices for raw materials are at their lowest for the last 50 years. This was mentioned at the conference by Indira Gandhi. For example, if previously one had to give in return 100 sacks of cocoa beans for a tractor, now 200 must be handed over. People have to run faster and faster just to stay in the same place.

Second, there is the problem of external financing, or, to put it more simply, the pitfalls of debts. In New Delhi the figure for the debts of the developing countries was mentioned. It is $600 billion. They will never manage to get out of this pitfall and the exorbitant interest rates grow quickly on the debts.

All these concerns and many others exist against a background of worldwide militarist extravagance. In her speech in New Delhi, Indira Gandhi cited the following memorable comparison. She said: A nuclear aircraft carrier costs $4 billion, and that is more than the total gross national product of 53 countries.

All Acute Problems Addressed

LD121916 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The seventh conference of heads of states and governments of nonaligned countries has concluded work in New Delhi.

Here is a commentary by political observer Georgiy Zubkov on the results of the conference:

Hello comrades. The lotus blossom was the emblem of this meeting, and its five petals symbolically represent the tasks of the conference: peace, disarmament, independence, development and unity. Has the conference coped with these tasks? The movement embraces 101 countries -- almost one-third of mankind -- and the conference was as heterogeneous as much as it was representative. Yes, without a doubt the conference in Delhi ended successfully. This is confirmed by the concluding documents, the political and economic declarations, the New Delhi appeal with a call for disarmament, first of all nuclear, and the commentaries which have filled the newspapers today all over the world.

The conference did not avoid even one acute problem worrying people of the earth -- first and foremost the problem of disarmament, of averting a nuclear war and of preserving peace. With regard to the Near East, Israel's aggression has been decisively condemned. The Palestinian question has been named as the core of the Near East crisis. Central America, the Caribbean Sea, the South Atlantic -- actions leading to tension there have been condemned. Nicaragua -- threats and acts of aggression by the United States have been condemned. Southern Africa -- the racist Pretoria regime has been condemned. Namibia -- its inalienable right to self-determination has been affirmed. The Indian Ocean -- concern was expressed at the expansion of the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia Island. Another decisive yes was stated in favor of an international conference of the Indian Ocean, which should become a zone of peace.

Difficulties were also encountered at the conference. It did not succeed in finding a way to halt the war between Iraq and Iran. The question of where to hold the next high-level conference of the Nonaligned Movement was left open. But the chief thing is that the conference in New Delhi stressed not disagreements, but common aims which unite all. Imperialist circles did not succed in foisting all kinds of latter-day theories upon the Nonaligned Movement or in concealing the responsibility of capitalist countries for plundering young states. The nonaligned countries are seeking to solve their complex problems, the liquidation of hunger, illness, illiteracy, the establishment of a new economic order, with just, equal cooperation. The Soviet Union is glad of the success of the conference in New Delhi. The nonaligned countries have always encountered and are encountering understanding and support from our side and can always count on good will and cooperation.

Focus of World Attention

LD131835 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast; report by Boris Kalyagin from New Delhi]

[Text] Delhi is seeing off its high-ranking guests. [video shows conference hall, delegates outside] The seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries is already becoming history, but the decisions made at this important international forum are at the focus of attention of the press and world public. The Indian papers are welcoming the clauses of the conference's political declaration which call for an immediate ban on the use of or threat to use nuclear weapons, disarmament under strict international control and the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world, including the Indian Ocean basin. [video shows people reading newspapers, delegates and Kalyagin in conference hall]

The decisions in the declaration reflected the profound concern of the peoples over the growth in tension and the increase in the arms race which are the results of the adventurist policy of the Washington Administration. Peace, detente and international cooperation are vitally necessary to countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America for resolving the complex problems of economic and social development which they face.

For the next few years India will be the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. This imposes a special responsibility upon the Indian Government. This was talked about at a press conference given by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who summed up the summit meeting held in Delhi. [video shows press conference, Kalyagin addressing Gandhi]

[Kalyagin -- in English with superimposed Russian translation] Which tasks do you regard as the main ones in your work as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement?

[Gandhi -- in English with superimposed Russian translation] Our aim is to pursue a policy of nonalignment to work for peace, freedom, equality and justice for all people, for people of all races and all colors living in every part of the globe, and for women, who make up half the population of the world. [end recording]

No Criticism of USSR

LD142359 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayer]

[Text] "Delhi Success for the Movement" is a headline of today's issue of the Cuban paper GRANMA. "A Huge Step Forward" is the headline of the leading article in the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN. As was stated by Indira Gandhi at the conference of the Nonaligned Movement, the colonial empires have become things of the past, but colonial appetites, habits and psychology remain. These engender problems such as economic problems, political problems, financial problems, and also at times military and defense problems as well.

The community of purpose of the more than 100 states was the most important aspect of the work of this conference and what came out in the final document. Over the months and years mutual grudges and disputes accumulate, and those who retain colonial appetites are acting according to the old, ancient rule of the Roman Empire -- divide and rule. The echoes of territorial misunderstandings and economic disputes sounded even in the Palace of Science in Delhi where the Nonaligned Conference was held.

But in its results many of the petty grievances became things of the past, retreating in the face of the main, common and fundamental thing that cements together the Nonaligned Movement -- concern for the fate of the world, concern that the economic depression in the West will be transferred onto the shoulders of the developing countries. U.S. and West European observers are now counting up how many times the final document of the conference in Delhi mentions, criticizes, reproaches and appeals to the United States for a change of policy. I think we counted 11 times. These observers are saying with disappointment that the Soviet Union served not once as a subject of criticism.

Well, the explanation is not, of course, in the sympathies and antipathies of the leaders gathered in Delhi. The explanation lies elsewhere. We are not looking for any super profits. We are not founding transnational monopolies, not seeking military bases, not foisting off our policies, do not want to make a fortune at the expanse of the developing countries. We are not supplying the apartheid regime with arms; we are not supplying Israel with the latest military equipment for its aggression; we do not support military juntas -- that is, we do nothing to oppress the countries united in the Nonaligned Movement. On the contrary the fundamentally different nature of socialism is shown in a fundamentally different policy -- a policy of support for countries liberating themselves from colonialism, and of unselfish aid to the developing countries.

So, both the decisions of the Arab countries in Fes regarding a settlement for the Near East problems were close to the Soviet position, and in principle the final documents of the conference in Delhi, where countries, in which two-thirds of mankind live were represented were also close to the position of the socialist countries. This could not be otherwise because this position is the struggle for peace, for economic independence and against exploitation and inequality.

TASS COMMENTATORS EXAMINE NEW DELHI FORUM

Movement Consolidates Ranks

LD131953 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Yevgeniy Kiselev writes:

The seventh summit conference of non aligned countries has successfully ended its work in New Delhi. More than 100 states and national liberation movements participated in the work of the conference, which exceeds four times the number of the participants in the first such conference, which was held in Belgrade more than 20 years ago. Four new states: the Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu became in New Delhi full-fledged members of the Non-Alignment Movement.

Thus, the movement now officially affiliates 101 members. This is a very impressive force in the international scene, a force to be reckoned with.

Disarmament, economic and social development -- this is the motto of the New Delhi conference, enshrined in the documents which are adopted by the conference -- the concluding declaration and the special "New Delhi message".

The New Delhi forum demanded that an international treaty be concluded that would prohibit the use or the threat to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances whatsoever. The demand was made that a comprehensive treaty to ban nuclear weapon tests be drawn up as soon as possible. The participants in the forum firmly declared against the nuclear threat, against the devastating and dangerous arms race, for real steps in the sphere of disarmament. From the rostrum of the conference it was correctly noted that without peace all dreams of development will fall flat. It was noted that only one nuclear aircraft carrier costs 4,000 million dollars. This sum exceeds the gross national product of 53 developing countries, participants in the New Delhi conference.

It is highly symbolical that it is exactly from the capital of India that the calls were made anew for demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean zone, support of the rightful struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, the early granting of independence of Namibia, firm rebuff to insolent encroachments of South Africa's racists, the aggression of Zionist Israeli rulers.

The New Delhi forum put foward a number of concrete proposals and recommendations on the most efficient way of struggle in the economic sphere for full deliverance from imperialist dependence, for attainment of equitable international order in that key sphere, for the right of every people to dispose of its natural resources. The participants in the conference called for convocation of an international conference on monetary and financial guarantees of development.

Consolidation of the ranks of the Non-Aligned Movement is perhaps the main result of the New Delhi forum. Those, who predicted disintegration of the movement, failed in their expectation, Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi stressed at the concluding press conference. The conference was held in an atmosphere of friendship, the striving for stronger unity and cooperation. This is what is particularly necessary in the conditions of the presentday complicated international situation, said Indira Gandhi.

Problems of War, Peace

LD142028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] The seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries has ended in New Delhi, as we have already reported.

International reaction to the results of this representative forum covers thousands of pages in newspapers and journals and many miles of teletype tape. Here is the latest news commentary. It is written by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov.

It stands to reason that not all reaction reaching us in the editorial office is the same. However, the overwhelming majority of foreign observers are united on the main point: that the representatives of almost 100 states of the world who gathered in Delhi have managed to agree on a position on the movement's pivotal problems of strategy and tactics.

This summit meeting will undoubtedly serve to further the cohesion and unity of the nonaligned countries in their successful struggle for the peace and independence of peoples. The fact that the problems of war and peace were at the center of attention at the Delhi meeting is more than natural. Certainly, this meeting took place at a time when the situation in the world has become sharply aggravated and U.S. imperialist circles, who see the use of force in politics as more or less a universal instrument for the implementation of their hegemonistic plans, are strengthening their military expansion in Asia, Africa, Latin America and on the world's oceans.

In these conditions it is especially important to double and triple efforts in the struggle for peace. As the Delhi message stresses, it is necessary to put an immediate end to the slide toward nuclear conflict which today threatens not only the well-being of mankind, but also future generations.

The struggle to consolidate peace is inseparably linked with the struggle for complete and comprehensive decolonization and against the imperialist course toward interfering in the affairs of sovereign countries.

Our conference was a successful one. The calculations of those who forecast the disintegration of the Nonaligned Movement have not been justified, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said, summing up the results of the Delhi forum.

That is a precise evaluation. The highest forum of the Nonaligned Movement really did demonstrate the loyalty of this movement to its basic principles and its resolve to so still further along the path of peace and of opposing the forces of reaction and imperialism.

EFFORTS TO DISRUPT CONFERENCE PROVE 'IN VAIN'

PM141107 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Mar 83 p 3

["Review of Events" by political observer Nikolay Pastukhov: "An Influential Force of Our Times"]

[Excerpts] The seventh conference heads of state and government of nonaligned countries is concluding its work in India's capital, Delhi, as these lines are being written. This week our editorial board received many letters in which our readers ask to be told how the Nonaligned Movement emerged and developed and what goals it has set itself.

Special attention from all peace-loving forces in the world was attracted by the sixth conference (Havana, 1979). Washington and its special services tried to create a situation of tension concerning the venue of the meeting, but did not succeed in wrecking the conference. The very fact that the conference met in Havana testified to the high evaluation of Cuba's contribution to the Nonaligned Movement and the attainment of the goals it has set itself. The conference declared that the anti-imperialist, anticolonial struggle waged by the peoples is a component of the movement for peace and universal security.

And so, the seventh conference is taking place in the motherland of Jawaharlal Nehru, one of those present at the launching of the Nonaligned Movement. Now 101 states are members of it: This figure is evidence of the gains made by the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America and of the increased influence and prestige of the Nonaligned Movement recently described in the Warsaw Pact's Prague declaration as an important factor tending to aid normalization of the international situation. In the Soviet message of greetings addressed to Indira Gandhi, head of the Indian Government and chairman of the seventh conference, our country expressed its sympathy with the Nonaligned Movement in realizing its just aspirations.

The progress of the Delhi conference has shown that the leaders of nonaligned countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe are utterly determined to curb the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear arms race, strengthen peace and international security, transfer the existing international economic relations onto a more just basis, and strengthen solidarity with the peoples struggling for their freedom in the Near East, southern Africa, Central America and other regions of the world.

Speaking at the Delhi conference, Indira Gandhi recalled in a vivid and meaningful speech that even 35 years ago many of the peoples whose representatives are now in Delhi were languishing under a foreign yoke. She paid proper tribute to the memory of her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, who from the very first days directed the policy of independent India along the lines of nonalignment, and expressed thanks to Fidel Castro for the determination, effectiveness and dignity with which he has discharged the functions of movement chairman over the last 4 years. Indira Gandhi called on the conference to stand firm for the strengthening of peace, for disarmament, for the banning of nuclear means of mass destruction of people, and for the establishment of just international economic relations.

The conference leveled sharp criticism against the aggressive policy of international imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism. Running throughout the speeches by delegates from Asia, Africa and Latin America was the idea of the need to struggle for the relaxation of tension and the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence, of the need to repulse Washington and its allies in their attempts to subvert the Nonaligned Movement and its policy of friendship and cooperation with states waging an indefatigable struggle to preserve world peace as a necessary condition for the socioeconomic progress of developing countries.

The heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries expressed grave concern over the militarist policy of R. Reagan's administration, which girdles the world with 2,500 military bases located in more than 110 countries, and over U.S. military activity in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Horn of Africa and the Caribbean. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad decisively condemned the United States for its massive military and economic support to Israel. The present conflict in the region, he said, is between the expansionist and racist Zionism, supported by U.S. military might, and the Arab peoples.

The conference also treated with attention the proposal by Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to create a committee on the Palestinian problem under Indira Gandhi's chairmanship. Nicaraguan delegation leader Daniel Ortega condemned the CIA's subversive activity against his country and the U.S. military interference in the Salvadoran people's struggle. The delegates sharply criticized Washington's subversive activity in Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

The Delhi conference is convincing evidence that Washington's dangerous policy now encounters resistance from the overwhelming majority of people in the world. It is no accident that the forces of imperialism resort to the most sordid methods to bring discord to the Nonaligned Movement, set some states in opposition to others, push the movement away from its anti-imperialist and anticolonialist positions and fan local conflicts fraught with grave consequences. But all these efforts are in vain. The spirit of the Delhi conference testifies that the Nonaligned Movement has become an influential force of our times and an important factor of peace and the people's freedom.

BEIRUT CORRESPONDENT ASSESSES ARAB REACTION

LD122301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 12 Mar 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Blinov]

[Text] [Blinov] We asked Leonid Rassadin, our Beirut correspondent, about the reaction of the Arab world to the results of the Delhi forum.

[Rassadin] The Delhi conference decisions on the Near East have been received with satisfaction in the Arab world as a whole, first and foremost because support for the Arab people of Palestine, who are struggling to establish their own independent state, has been confirmed anew. No less important is the demand voiced at the forum for the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories. In other words, what is happening is that a very large number of states are strengthening their solidarity with the Arab peoples. In the present situation when the continuing intrigues of the United States and Israel are intensifying tension in the Near East more and more, such a position on the part of the nonaligned countries is greatly significant.

[Blinov] How are events developing in the Near East region itself, in Lebanon in particular?

[Rassadin] The situation here remains as extremely alarming as before. There are many reasons for this. The main reason, however, perhaps is Israel's aggressive intrigues which enjoy the active support of the United States. The Israeli interventionist forces in Lebanon are consolidating their position in the Al-Biqa' Valley near the Syrian border. Tel Aviv is openly threatening the Syrian Arab Republic, which has taken measures to strengthen its antiaircraft defenses. What is remarkable is that the Washington Administration is not only not restraining its bellicose ally, but is indulging Israel's military preparations in every way.

In Arab political circles the possibility is not excluded that a specific decision on the details and timing of a strike against Syria may be made during the present visit to Washington of Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir.

[Blinov] What is the reason for the U.S.-Israeli campaign now being directed precisely against the Syrian Arab Republic?

[Rassadin] Syria is the main obstacle hindering the United States and Israel from executing their capitulationist plans for settlement in the Near East. That Arab country decisively rejects any kind of separate deal with the aggressor. Furthermore, it feels that there can be no calm in the Near East region without a just solution of the Palestinian problem. The so-called Reagan plan for the Near East, however, ignores this key problem. Indeed, Israeli aggression against Syria is designed precisely to rescue the Reagan initiative, which has arrived at an impasse. This is not all. The U.S. Administration would like once and for all to secure its own military presence in the strategically important and oil-rich Near East region in order to use it as a bridgehead to subdue the Arab national liberation movements. Thus, the interests of Israel and Washington in the Near East wholly coincide. Their actions are aimed at one thing -- establishing imperialist domination in the Near East.

STATEMENTS BY SUMMIT CONFERENCE DELEGATES CITED

LD111320 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 11 TASS -- (From special TASS correspondent) The Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference is drawing to conclusion.

The proceedings of this major forum show that despite differences in their levels of social and economic development and in their political systems, members of the Non-aligned Movement are practically unanimous in the belief that international peace is absolutely essential for economic progress.

In their speeches delegates attacked the forces of war, reaction and neo-colonialism which have launched an unprecedented arms race and an intimidation campaign and which resort to machinations and provocations against sovereign peoples in their pursuit of an illusory ambition of world supremacy.

The present period, said President Spiros Kiprianou of Cyprus, is characterized by a sharp deterioration of the political and economic situation in the world. We should put an end to such a state of affairs and for this we should find a way of stopping the ever growing arms race and achieve an effective disarmament.

Spiros Kiprianou stressed that achievement of detente and peace under conditions of freedom, justice, security and disarmament should become the primary concern of all countries. This goal is still more important for us, members of the Non-Aligned Movement, because it represents the banner of the struggle for the survival of the human race.

All developing countries know well that their economic and social development is impossible without a lasting peace on earth, said Anna Enims, the leader of the Ghanaian delegation, member of the provisional National Defence Council of Ghana. She stressed that peace, stronger international security and restoration of detente should become the primary aims of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The speaker sharply attacked U.S. imperialism, South African racism and Israeli Zionism for their policy of blackmail and military threats against developing countries.

Acts of aggression against freedom-loving neighbouring countries are part of the strategic doctrine of both Israel and South Africa, said the leader of the Ghanaian delegation. The Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis has become a fact of international life. The Non-Aligned Movement should vigorously oppose this alliance which is supported by Washington. We should reject all so-called "peace plans" the purpose of which is to make Israel a gendarme of the region.

The task before every member of the Non-Aligned Movement is to embody nominal independence and sovereignty into a political, economic and social system that serves best the welfare of the people, said Daysi Bouterse, chairman of the National Military Council of Surinam. This is hampered, however, by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism which devise ever new ways of keeping their dominant position and control in the spheres of "their interests". In the face of their machinations Surinam rejects the idea of so-called "equi-distance" being imposed on our movement.

As to my country, Daysi Bouterse went on, internal reaction is now desperately trying, with support from outside, to overthrow the present government which has adopted a policy of social reforms which do not suit certain circles abroad and a handful of privileged people in Surinam. In other words, they want to "punish" us because we seek genuine independence and such a development as would meet the interests of the people. Involved in these machinations is the government of a state which is trying to pose as a "respectable member of the Commonwealth."

Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] said that the situation in the south of Africa is deteriorating fast. He urged the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries to do their best to have the U.N. Security Council meet as soon as possible to discuss further steps to carry out the U.N. resolutions on Namibia. The Security Council, he stressed, should bear the main responsibility for the implementation of this resolution. SWAPO hopes, he said, that the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference will resolutely reject U.S. intrigues and manoeuvres against Namibia and denounce the Reagan administration for the obstacles it raises in the way of independence for the Namibian people.

Pak Song-chol, vice president of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and the leader of the delegation of his republic, emphatically condemned Washington's aggressive policy in the Far East and in Asia in general and its intensive attempts to knock together a tripartite military alliance with Japan and South Korea. He said that in setting up this dangerous alliance the United States ships enormous amounts of nuclear and other weapons to South Korea. Pak Song-chol warned the conference delegates that such a situation may at any moment lead to military actions on the Korean peninsula. What is more, this war may inevitably grow into a global nuclear war.

Turning to the problem of reunification of Korea, the speaker stressed that this problem is inseparably linked with the maintenance of peace and security in Asia. He mentioned withdrawal of American troops from South Korea as a primary and indispensable condition for the peaceful unification of homeland.

Pak Song-chol said that non-aligned countries should fight tirelessly against foreign military bases in their territories and press for the establishment of peace zones free of nuclear weapons.

TASS correspondents Vladimir Baydashin, Vladimir Kashirov and Yuriy Romantsov

Keshtmand Interview

LD112018 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Aleksandr Korolev commentary]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Soltan Ali Keshtmand of Afghanistan, who is taking part in the nonaligned summit in Delhi, has expressed his government's attitude to the so-called Afghan question, which certain participants in the summit are trying to kindle.

In an interview for the Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD he pointed to the imperialists' attempts to lead the Delhi forum away from discussing vital problems. The imperialist forces are trying to press on the conference a form of discussion which absolutely distorts the essence of events taking place in Afghanistan.

It's obvious that it is possible to resolve a problem, including the one concerning relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, only by correctly representing the reasons that caused it and by eliminating them. This is what the Afghan prime minister urged participants in the Delhi forum to do. The summit, he said in his interview, must take into account first of all the fact that American imperialism is waging from Pakistani territory an aggression against Afghanistan for the purpose of suppressing the Afghan revolution, and the summit must demand that this aggression be stopped. If the Nonaligned Movement continues to adhere to its anti-imperialist stand, Soltan Ali Keshtmand went on to say, it will be able to contribute to the normalization of the situation in that part of the world.

With reference to the problems that emerged in relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan as a result of this aggression, the Afghan prime minister urged the other countries to take a constructive stand that would promote the normalization of these relations. The Afghan Government has long been calling on its Muslim neighbors to do so. Detailed proposals on this matter were advanced for the first time almost 3 years ago in the Afghan Government's statement of 14 May 1980. The essence of these proposals is to begin, without any preliminary conditions, talks between Afghanistan and its neighbors, Pakistan and Iran, in order to work out agreement on a political settlement in the region. However, these talks must be preceded by a stop to all hostile activity against Afghanistan. Later in its statement of 24 August 1981 the Afghan Government expressed its readiness to conduct trilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran with the participation of the UN secretary general or his representative.

Thanks to this flexible and constructive approach on the part of Kabul the first contacts between the Afghan and Pakistani foreign ministers took place in Geneva last year. Now there is an understanding that these talks will be continued there next month.

So the way toward easing tension in Southwest Asia is clear. This is the way of talks and a stop to armed interference in Afghanistan's affairs. There is no other way, and at the current nonaligned summit in Delhi spokesmen for Afghanistan have reaffirmed their country's willingness to begin talks on a political settlement.

The different stance on this issue has been taken at the Delhi conference by spokesmen for Pakistan. President Ziaul Haq, in the course of his conversation with the UN Secretary General, Perez de Cuellar, rejected the idea of direct negotiations with Afghanistan. This negative approach to the idea of direct talks displayed by the Pakistani president puts to doubt the sincerity of his declaration as to his desire to reach a political settlement.

Nguyen Co Thach News Conference

LD111739 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 11 TASS -- The 7th conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned nations, held in the Indian capital, is contributing to the unity of the Nonaligned Movement, protecting the freedom and independence of the peoples and strengthening peace on earth. This was said by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach who spoke at a news conference here. On behalf of the Vietnamese delegation, he expressed satisfaction with the results of this major international forum. "Vietnam highly appreciates the work of the 7th conference in New Delhi, he said. Its results are especially important, if one considers the attempts constantly undertaken by the forces of international reaction to undermine the unity of the nonaligned nations, to remove the anti-imperialist substance of the movement, and to lead its participants away from discussing the topical international problems before mankind."

Nguyen Co Thach denounced the attempts by some states, including ASEAN member-states, to foist on the conference the artificial "Kampuchean issue". The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the minister said, is the only lawful representative of the Kampuchean people. Questioned by newsmen, he said that the so-called Sihanouk -- Son Sann -- Pol Pot "coalition" represents no one except itself. The people of Kampuchea made its own choice by expelling the Pol Pot butchers who murdered about three million Kampucheans, out of the country.

The minister said that Vietnam advocates a demilitarised Indian Ocean and fully supports the demand of Mauritius that the Island of Diego Garcia, made by the Pentagon into its strategic foothold in the region, be restored to it.

Gandhi Speaks to Media

LD121809 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Excerpts] New Delhi March 12 TASS -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has spoken highly of the results of the 7th Nonaligned Summit which has ended here today. The conference was a success, she told the media, and the hopes of those prophets who had predicted the disintegration of the Nonaligned Movement did not come true.

Indira Gandhi stressed that the conference had demonstrated the unity of the nonaligned countries and their firm stand on international issues. The proceedings of the conference passed in an atmosphere of friendship and the participants' desire to strengthen unity. Discussing the immediate tasks of the Nonaligned Movement, she said that the participants in it would continue to champion world peace, disarmament, and freedom and independence for all nations, as well as the establishment of a new economic order and equality for women.

The prime minister voiced profound concern over the escalation of international tension and the continued arms race. The arms race, she said, enhances the threat of world war. If at least part of the resources used on armaments could be converted to meet the needs of economic development, the life of millions of people could be made easier.

Indira Gandhi criticised the international crediting and financial institutions controlled by U.S. capital, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. These institutions, she said, have been set up for the benefit of the Western powers. They do not meet the interests of the developing states. While nuclear weapons pose an immediate threat to world peace, economic inquality between states jeopardizes peace as well.

Indira Gandhi voiced serious concern over the growing military presence of the United States in the Indian Ocean. The continued militarization of that water basin, she said, particularly the deployment of nuclear weapons there, enhances the threat not only to the security of the peoples in the region but to the world at large. The Indian prime minister said that ever more countries and peoples were growing aware of this danger and strongly advocated the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and the establishment of a peace zone in it.

She also voiced India's support for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the establishment of a national state and denounced Israel's aggression against Arab countries and the incessant armed attacks of the South African racists on independent African states.

A considerable part of Indira Gandhi's press conference was devoted to various aspects of the establishment of a just economic order in the world.

PRAVDA Cites Gandhi

PM141659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "I. Gandhi's Statement: 'The Conference Was Successful'"]

[Excerpts] Delhi, 13 Mar -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has evaluated highly the results of the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries, which ended here yesterday. "The conference was successful," she declared to journalists. "The calculations of those who prophesied the collapse of the Nonaligned Movement did not materialize. This is not surprising because the Nonaligned Movement is based upon certain principles. One cannot force peoples who have fought for their freedom to reject them. For as long as peoples are submitted to exploitation, there will remain a need for a Nonalinged Movement."

Answering a question about the situation surrounding Afghanistan, I. Gandhi declared: "If any one country feels threatened and asks another state for military assistance, this is exclusively the internal affair of that country. We must look at this from neutral positions and bearing in mind what is happening in other parts of the globe where intervention and interference in internal affairs are taking place, legitimate governments are being overthrown, puppet regimes are being installed, and the internal political situation in other countries is being destablized. It is necessary to look at this more broadly, and not to adhere to the policy of double standards.

"Many countries which today are so concerned about Afghanistan did not utter a single word about the aggression in Vietnam at the time. I feel that the ballyhoo which has been raised about Afghanistan does not help regularize the situation in Southwest Asia," the head of the Indian Government emphasized.

SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTIES MEET WITH U.S. SENATORS

LD150630 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, March 15 TASS -- A group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comprising Aleksandr Subbotin, Yuriy Izraelyan and Aleksandr Chakovskiy, met in the U.S. Capitol on Monday with Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Charles Mathias took part in the conversation.

U.S. CRITICISM OF NEW PENTAGON BOOKLET CITED

PM131939 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Condemnation of Lies"]

[Text] Washington, 10 Mar -- The publication by the Pentagon of another slanderous brochure entitled "Soviet Military Power," which abounds with juggled data and unfounded allegations about some kind of "U.S. military lag" and pursues the aim of justifying the present Washington administration's accelerated militarist preparations, has elicited sharp criticism from broad American public circles and sober-minded politicians.

Retired Rear Admiral Gene Larocque, an eminent expert on military problems, has accused the Pentagon of deliberately exaggerating Soviet military strength and, at the same time, understating data on the U.S. military potential. He emphasized in an ABC TV interview that every year at this time the Pentagon launches a propaganda campaign in an endeavor to intimidate the public and secure the allocation by Congress of new appropriations for the arms race.

The scope and aggressiveness with which this campaign for the mass intimidation of the public with the mythical "Soviet threat" has been planned were graphically demonstrated by a press conference given by Defense Secretary Weinberger, who demanded that representatives of the American press "make an effort" to propagandize the brochure extensively. "The entire press conference," ABC points out, "was relayed by communications satellites to Europe at the administration's expense." ABC TV reported that the administration intends to disseminate 300,000 copies of this propaganda forgery.

As the eminent politician and Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy declared in this connection, "Secretary Weinberger's exercises in rhetoric and hyperbole coincided with the Congress vote on the draft military budget and the draft resolution on a nuclear freeze." Senator Gary Hart also pointed to the clearly "political motivation" of this action, emphasizing that "the publication of the Pentagon brochure is one link in the chain of the administration's lobbyist efforts to push through the sum total of military appropriations in Congress." It is "designed to justify the administration's military budget," which, as is known, is planned at the unprecedented level of $280 billion for fiscal 1984, THE NEW YORK TIMES in turn emphasizes.

One of the most ill-intentioned concepts which the White House is now trying to foist onto the American people is the spurious concept that the United States is "lagging" behind the Soviet Union in the military respect and that some kind of "window of vulnerability" formed for the United States some time ago, Republican Congressman James Leach declared. In actual fact, he pointed out, no "window" or "lag" exists. It is stupid to say such things when sufficient weapons have been accumulated to destroy the entire world many times over. Questions of arms control must not be farmed out to a handful of politicians, the congressman emphasized.

The present administration's policy, Ronald Dellums, member of the House of Representatives, declared, is a dangerous, provocative policy, a policy of reviving the cold war. The production of such sophisticated arms as the MX and Trident missiles and the plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe are pushing the world nearer and nearer to the abyss of nuclear catastrophe, he emphasized. The Reagan administration is continuing to add more and more billions of dollars to its huge military budget at a time when tens of millions of Americans are advocating a freeze on nuclear arsenals, Congressman Edward Markey pointed out.

DANGERS OF INCREASED U.S. ARMS SPENDING VIEWED

LD140407 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Mar 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] We were following the U.S. President and speaking of a topic he raised. That is the theme of good and evil. Now we have touched on a specific example of evil, that is on human grief.

Now let us continue more generally and talk about the evil of militarism. At present there are quarrels in the United States concerning the level of military expenditure. Many Americans are asking a question that the last issue of TIME put on the front cover: U.S. defense spending -- are billions being thrown to the wind? The magazine prints these words by an eminent American. Our mistakes over the last 40 years have convinced us that technology will save us. Ever newer and more expensive weapons systems were invented in accordance with another U.S. conviction -- which is fairly cheap and nasty -- that money can buy anything, from love to national security.

The prospects resulting from this can be judged from the words of Norman Augustine, president of the aerospace department of the Martin Marietta Corporation, which is one of the Pentagon's chief suppliers. This is what he says: Since the days of the Wright brothers, the cost of a single aircraft has inevitably increased -- by a factor of four every 10 years. This means that by the year 2054 it will be possible to buy only one aircraft with the entire present military budget.

A very wide variety of people now have doubts about whether it makes sense to allow the military men to acquire any military toy that may be invented. Many well-known Americans favor a considerable reduction in the military budget. The mood in Congress is changing. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has voted in favor of a resolution calling on the United States together with the Soviet Union to try to achieve a mutual freeze on nuclear arsenals. During the deliberations of the committee there were two demonstrations outside the Congress building on Tuesday. Five thousand people were demanding a freeze and 700 people were objecting.

Last August the House of Representatives rejected a resolution on a freeze, but it is now predicting that next week it will adopt such a resolution.

Here one can perhaps draw the following comparison. There are buzzers on Japanese cars that give a warning if the speed at which the car is travelling exceeds 100 km per hour -- as if to say it is time to slow down. Perhaps by analogy one on say that the arms race has reached a speed where this buzzer that warns of danger has come on. The Americans can hear it. Once again they are now recalling President Dwight Eisenhower, the very man who set the expression, military-industrial complex, in political motion. Eisenhower also said the following: Every gun that is made, every ship that is launched, every missile that is built means, in the final analysis, that those who are hungry but have nothing to eat have been robbed and that those who are cold and have nothing with which to cover themselves have also been robbed.

How can the continuing, accelerating robbery in favor of the U.S. military machine be justified? Yet again this is done by intimidation using the Soviet threat.

Indeed, on Wednesday, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger held a press conference. At Treasury expense it was broadcast via a communications satellite to Europe. What happened? It turns out that the Pentagon has issued a new supplemented edition of its opus called, Soviet Military Power. Here is what the first one looked like [picture of the booklet] and the second one has even more pictures and figures. The brochure was compiled according to the binoculars method. Soviet military might is viewed through one side of the binoculars, which brings things nearer and makes them look bigger; while U.S. military might is viewed throughout the other side of the binoculars. That is the disreputable game they play to convince the Americans that they must spend still more money on weapons and to convince their allies of the same thing.

Concerning this brochure the West German paper RHEINISCHE POST wrote: Reagan is acting as if the Russians were just about to take Chicago.

Of course it says nothing about our disarmament proposals. Fidel Castro, speaking in New Delhi at the seventh conference of chiefs of state or government of the nonaligned countries, said: I often ask the following question: Why do the Americans arm themselves beyond all limits above and beyond all sensible requirements and contrary to all logic? Surely, it cannot only be in order to make war on its rivals in the Warsaw Pact? Or is it that imperialism is carrying out military preparations to impose the U.S. order with the aid of the bayonets of its soldiers, the weapons of its ships and the bombs of its aircraft?

CONGRESSMEN SPEAK AT NUCLEAR FREEZE RALLY

LD122008 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The progressive public of the United States is stepping up the struggle for the freezing of nuclear arsenals, the curbing of the arms race:

[Begin A. Druzhinin recording] Several thousands of the participants in this meeting, created on the initiative of antiwar, trade union, youth, women's and public organizations of the country, have converged in Washington from 45 states of America. It may be judged from the slogans what has brought them to the capital: "The Tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki Must Not Be Repeated"; "Peace Must Be Saved on Earth"; "Curb the Arms Race." [videorecording of meeting and placards] Before assembling here on Washington's Capitol Hill, many of them met senators and congressmen, discussing the problem which is increasingly worrying Americans: the problem of freezing nuclear weapons. [video recording of meeting with congressmen] The United States must support Soviet proposals on the freezing of nuclear weapons, on limiting their modernization. In this way an important step would be made toward restraining the arms race and averting the threat of war. Senator Kennedy, Congressman Evans, Senator Cranston and other speakers, who spoke at the meeting, talked about this. [video recording of Kennedy speaking at meeting] And this demand is meeting with wide support from the American public.

[Video recording of Edward Markey speaking to Druzhinin in English with superimposed Russian translation] One of the aims of our meeting is to unite all Americans who favor the freezing of nuclear weapons in a public coalition which will strive for talks with the Soviet Union on this question, Edward Markey, member of the House of Representatives, says. The result of such talks should be an agreement between our two countries, and I am convinced that it would fully answer the interests of the United States and the peoples of the whole world. [end Markey video recording]

However, what corresponds with the interests of the Americans as can be seen clearly contradicts the plans of the Reagan administration. In his latest speech President Reagan once again rejected the idea of freezing nuclear weapons. He once again called for peace to be sought from a position of strength, which is equivalent to the demand of stepping up the arms race and striving for military supremacy over the Soviet Union.

The Washington administration is waging an extensive propaganda campaign at the moment, aimed at discrediting the proposals for freezing nuclear weapons. Particular pressure is being made on senators and congressmen who come out against the arms race.

But despite this pressure the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, adopted a resolution with a majority of votes demanding the conclusion of a Soviet-American agreement, the immediate and controlled freezing of nuclear weapons [video recording of committee in session] And this fact speaks clearly of the fact that American legislators cannot now not take into account the mood of the people, who do not wish to be reconciled with the threat of a military catastrophe. [end Druzhinin recording]

WHITE HOUSE STAFF DISMISSALS ASSESSED

LD142321 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Ronald Reagan is reshuffling his aides. To start with, seven employees of the White House public relations staff have been dismissed in one go. What has caused this, why in particular is the President dissatisfied?

To judge from those dismissed and for what they were responsible, Ronald Reagan does not care for links with national minorities, (?links with groups with which the White House has a link), links with groups calling for an end to be put to crime, and finally, links with business circles. All such assistants were dismissed.

If there is no common language with the trade unions or with the national minorities at a time when there is record unemployment, this is not surprising. And if disagreement has arisen with Catholic circles over whether to prepare for nuclear war, that is also natural. But the dissatisfaction of financiers and industrialists, who generally consider the President their own protege, is evidence of incompetence and failure.

A cartoon from NEWSWEEK magazine portrays well what the aides mean to Reagan and how much he listens to them. A woman reporter asks Reagan, who is surrounded by advisers: Mr. President, what is your answer to the accusation that your aides tell you what to do and even what to say? While Reagan is thinking, the aide on the left whispers: Tell her that it is not true. That is not true, says the aide on the right.

It is hardly surprising that Reagan is accustomed to lay all the blame for his lack of success on his aides and advisers, whom he changes like gloves. Except, of course, for those who are the most close, those with whose voice he often speaks.

YAKOVLEV BOOK 'CIA AGAINST USSR' PUBLISHED

TRUD Review

PM0941613 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Mar 83 p 3

["New Books" article by V. Sisnev: "The 'Quiet Americans' From Langley"]

[Text] "We must now be interested in most of the 150-plus countries in the world. We have legitimate reasons to want to have exhaustive intelligence about many of them. This transcends the military framework and embraces also, and not only, the political and economic spheres. But I want to say openly that the Soviet Union is our main target and must remain so." -- S. Turner, CIA director in 1977-80, quoted in an interview with TIME magazine.

This is precisely the subject, the fact that the main efforts and resources -- and these resources are essentially unlimited -- of the main intelligence and subversion tool of U.S. imperialism are aimed at undermining the Soviet system, of the book "CIA Against the USSR" by Professor N.N. Yakovlev. It is already known to the Soviet readers and to readers abroad, but the new revised and expanded edition that has just been published will, I think, help people to understand even better the goals and the extent of the sordid activity by the U.S. espionage agency, entrenched in the heart of a forest outside Washington, near the small town of Langley, whose name is normally used to designate the CIA Headquarters.

In his book "The Quiet American," which made a great impact all over the world, English writer Graham Greene gave a generalized portrait of a CIA agent stupidly but with the consistency of a maniac organizing assassinations, provocations and explosions. He is a 100-percent American without doubts or hesitation in the struggle against communism, although he has a very vague idea of what that is. It was not without reason that Bernard Shaw said in his time that "the 100-percent American is 99 percent idiot." Of course, what is meant is not the clinical meaning of the word because in practical terms "the quiet Ameircans" are insidious, cunning, resourceful and ruthless. It is terrifying to think that tens of thousands of such "quiet Americans" are roaming all over the world, constantly spinning their webs, capturing gullible people in them and undermining every political system that is not to the liking of the U.S. ruling circles. Tens of thousands is only an approximation, because the true size of the CIA staff is unknown, it is said, even to the President himself.

The author of the study "CIA Against the USSR" insistently stresses one thought: There is no greater delusion than to imagine the CIA to be only an organ of intelligence and counterintelligence: Intelligence as such comprises 10 percent or a little more of the CIA's concerns. It has been assigned the task of waging so-called "psychological warfare": "The coordination and utilization of all means, including moral and physical (excluding military operations by the regular Army but utilizing their psychological results) to help destroy the enemy's will for victory and undermine his political and economic potential for this."

A separate chapter headed "CIA: On the Battlefields of 'Psychological Warfare'" examines in detail the methods adopted by Langley's agents and hirelings to undermine the moral and political unity of the Soviet people and to do what the above-mentioned instruction tells them to: to undermine the will and creative spirit of Soviet people, who are building a new and unprecedented society, and to implant defeatist feelings and apologetic attitudes toward ideas from the West. At the same time the author, on the basis of the indisputable facts at his disposal, states that, unless one counts the individual renegades, the prolonged and expensive efforts by the CIA to plant its agents in our country are suffering one failure after another.

The same applies also to the other fraternal countries. This is why Langley is directing an unprecedentedly broad recruitment campaign for temporary and permanent agents among ordinary U.S. citizens traveling to the USSR for one reason or another.

"The CIA," the book stresses, "has turned to the mass use of any contacts by U.S. citizens for the aforementioned purposes not merely for the sake of it. The very scope of this program is the best evidence of the fruitlessness of the attempts to plant agents inside the socialist countries and inside the USSR above all."

The disgraceful failures and exposures show the CIA in its true light and dispel the bogus aura of "heroes of the somber twilight battle," as they have been described by President Reagan. But they will not give up their subversive efforts and the conveyor belt of subversion, disinformation, espionage with attempts to undermine the socialist system from within will not stop. This is shown by events in Poland, where the "quiet Americans" played and lost for high stakes. This must be remembered. It must also be remembered that nowadays, without leaving other means on one side, the CIA is making special efforts in the sphere of ideology with regard to the USSR and the other socialist countries.

With the coming to power of the "Reagan team" an end has been put even to the hypocritical and clumsy attempts to "ennoble" and "bring within the boundaries of the law" the CIA's activity that were made by Carter, who had a propensity toward evangelical preaching. The Langley agency has been told not to scruple about its choice of methods, but to try not to compromise the administration in the process. The new CIA regulations approved by Reagan 5 December 1981 read: "Special operations mean actions carried out in support of the goals of state foreign policy that are planned and executed in such a way that the role of the U.S. Government is not visible and not admitted publicly." In other words kill, lie, slander, poison minds and hearts but do not implicate Washington.

The subversive work carried out by the CIA day and night is a continuation of one of the most dangerous forms of the foreign policy of U.S. imperialist circles -- this is the conclusion one inevitably reaches on reading the book "CIA Against the USSR." The book teaches vigilance and vigilance yet again, reminds us that vigilance in the past has been the precondition of our successes and convinces us that it must remain so in the future.

Extract in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA

PM091713 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 5 Mar 83 p 8

[Extract from Book by N. Yakovlev: "The CIA Against the USSR"]

[Text] "The CIA Against the USSR" is the title of a book by the well-known Soviet historian Professor N.N. Yakovlev published by the Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House. The book is an account of the long-standing activity of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and its brains trust, the main Administration of Research and Analysis (RA), and the emergence of the monster of U.S. espionage, violence and blackmail, the CIA, and its numerous crimes.

In the last issue of SOVETSKAYA KULTURA there was a detailed account of the program of ideological sabotage announced by the White House. Today we publish a chapter from N.N. Yakolev's book which cites new facts about the CIA's subversive work against the USSR.

A book published in the fall of 1982 -- "Europe After Stalin: Three Decisions by Eisenhower on 11 March 1953" -- recalls how what had been learned from the CIA began to be used in actual subversion. The book was written by political economy Professor W. Rostow, very eminent in the U.S. academic world.

He caused a stir in U.S. social sciences in the sixties when he formulated the counter-Marxist concept of "growth stages," wrote a number of very learned and fat treatises and is now a professor at the University of Texas in Austin. A well-known opponent of socialism, but for all that a scholar through and through.

The abovementioned book, which he hurried to get out at the end of 1982, shows the other face of the worthy Western thinker -- a disciplined servant of the CIA for many years -- and it was probably written and published at the instigation and on the instructions of his department. The professor began his simple tale by praising the achievements of the study of the Soviet Union made by the U.S. special services. As befits a serious scholar, he cites his predecessors. "The widening of knowledge about the Soviet Union," W. Roston stressed, "was aided by World War II for, among other reasons, most of the young people who knew some Russian were forcibly mobilized and set to work in various government departments, above all in the OSS RA. Professor Robinson, who headed the section, did not allow the slightest relaxation of academic criteria in research work."

We could already see what kind of work was being done in the OSS RA, a direct continuation of which were the works of W. Rostow himself, who studied "communism" at the center for the study of international problems established at MIT in 1951. "Our center was financed through the government by the CIA which was operating on instructions from the National Security Council," W. Rostow added. The focus of research was how the United States should try to influence the USSR if and when I.V. Stalin should die. The work being done by Rostow and the others coincided with the formulation in Washington of the doctrine of "liberation" which became the tool of the D. Eisenhower administration. Basically it meant overthrowing the socialist system, primarily through the efforts of the "enslaved peoples," in the USSR and other countries following our path. Or, to put it simply, how to organize subversion inside the socialist camp, linking it to official U.S. foreign policy ....

....Following I.V. Stalin's death there were long, intensive consultations in Washington. In line with a National Security Council directive the CIA presented its idea on what had to be done vis-a-vis the USSR. W. Rostow publishes for the first time many documents, including draft appeals to the Soviet people by the U.S. President following the funeral of I.V. Stalin. On 11 March 1953 Eisenhower spoke out against hasty work on what became his sickly-sweet "peace speech" of 16 April 1953. (K.) Jackson, the President's special "psychological warfare" adviser, CIA staffers and W. Rostow worked on it. The day it was delivered Jackson wrote to Secretary of State J. Dulles: "If they (the Russians) display any intention of reaching for the nearest of the carrots set out before them, we will use the following tactics: We will step up the pressure for all the world to see, connecting every step forward with the next which we will tell the Russians they must take." As is known, the Russians did not reach "for the carrots."

W. Rostow gives a pretty detailed account of all this in his book on the basis of the materials he has declassified. The professor clearly undertook this book in order to reinforce with historical experience the R. Reagan administration's current uncompromising course vis-a-vis the USSR. For obvious reasons he overlooked (or confined himself to hints on) an important component of the Eisenhower administration's policy -- attempts to dramatically step up subversion inside the USSR.

It was in the mid-and latter fifties that Western special services, primarily the CIA, made a concentrated effort to try to "erode" the ideological foundations of Soviet society. This took place at a time when the tide of conformism, so-called "consensus," was rising in the United States itself. The results of these processes became clear in the mid-seventies. In 1976 the thoughtful British journalist (D.) Hodgson, in his major book "America Today," went back 20 years and with the benefit of hindsight concluded:

"In September 1955, at the very moment when consensus was covering U.S. policy like a layer of snow, a very similar process was taking place in U.S. intellectual life. That month about 150 intellectuals congregated at a conference in Milan to discuss the 'future of liberty.' They were invited on the initiative of an organization called the Congress for Cultural Freedom, and the conference materials were later published by the sociologist Edward (Shils) in the London monthly magazine ENCOUNTER, the organ of that organization. (Later it turned out that both the Congress for Cultural Freedom and ENCOUNTER were secretly subsidized by the CIA.) The editor headed (Shils') article 'The End of Ideology.'"

The idea was not exactly new. "Liberal civilization begins with the end of the era of ideology," (Lvuis Feyer) wrote somewhat earlier that same year in an article entitled "Beyond Ideology." Seymur Lipset called one of the chapters in his book "Political Man" (1960) "The End of Ideology." However this phrase was most closely associated with Lipset's close friend, the sociologist and journalist Daniel Bell. Originally a product of socialist ferment in New York, Bell became labor editor on the magazine FORTUNE and also headed the international seminars of the Congress for Cultural Freedom for a while. Bell's career was a reflection of the intellectual consensus which suffused its political equivalent in the fifties. Bell could clearly see the dual basis of this consensus: fear of communism and the assumption that U.S. society could solve all its difficulties without an unresolvable conflict. "Politics today," he wrote, "are not a reflection of any internal class differences, but are formed under the influence of external events. Any foreign policy is the ultimate expression of politics in general, it is the result of the influence of many factors, the chief of which is the assessment of Russian intentions, the need to deter...."

This is a supremely significant quotation from Bell's book which was published in 1960 and which he also called "The End of Ideology." By all this Bell means above all the end of "left wing ideology,: his friend Irving (Kristol), the editor who printed (Shils') article with the same heading (using CIA funds -- N. Yakovlev), was forced to observe, "Mr Bell means, in all likelihood, the collapse of the socialist ideal."

Bell and company announced the death of ideology in approximately the same way the death of the king used to be announced: "The King is dead!" The courtiers used to say. "Long live the king!"

In other words, the death of socialist ideology for the sake of the undivided sway of bourgeois ideology! That is what was sought by the legion of Western scribblers who, prompted by Mr Bell (and, as Hodgson has just explained, by the CIA), frenziedly worked up the thesis of the urgent need for "deideologization" throughout the world. This basis concept propagated itself by germmation to produce the theories of "creative freedom," the "nonparty" approach, and so on and so forth, theories which, of course, were to be implemented first and foremost in the Soviet Union. Those people in our country who declared that they "think differently" embarked, regardless of their personal intentions, on putting the CIA scheme into practice.

Large-scale, serious work to strengthen socialist legality began in the Soviet Union in the mid-fifties. It was a question of strengthening socialist principles in building the new society on the path to the ultimate goal -- communism. Concern for developing socialist democracy and sharp criticism of the negative phenomena of the cult of personality period were naturally reflected in the people's spiritual life.

There were some individuals who, for various reasons, usually of a personal nature, chose an occupation for themselves -- they started spreading rumors denigrating the Soviet system and regarded the strengthening of socialist legality as a signal for permissiveness and the violation of the norms of the socialist society's life. In any event, they declared themselves "ideologically" free.

Individually and collectively, they were as nothing among the many millions of Soviet people, had it not been for the Western special services and mass propaganda media, and above all those of the United States. These "dissidents," as they began to be called, or "people thinking differently" only had to declare themselves, mainly on prompting from the West, for a gigantic wave of joy to flow through all the CIA's subunits. So here was the long-awaited "opposition" to the Soviet system, the assault force in the "psychological warfare" against the USSR: There can be no doubt that the emergence of this "opposition" reflected an extensively planned "psychological warfare" operation.

Now that more than 20 years separate us from the start of these events, those who express the sentiments of that negligible little group depict the origins of "dissidence" in the USSR in the lyrical tones of liberation from "ideology." In 1978 Sinyavskiy, who had long since served his sentence for antistate activity and left the USSR, started up the publication of the very minor journal SINTAKSIS in Paris. He devoted the first issue to Ginzburg, who, if you believe Sinyavskiy, had suffered undeservedly. And the journal noted the genesis of "samizdat" -- illegal lampoons which the "dissidents" distributed among themselves. According to Sintaksis it all began with the surprise discovery of "the simple fact that poetry which exists without permission can be printed without permission. [quotemarks as published] That is how "samizdat" began, although the word was not yet current. The little books of poetry collected by Aleksandr Ginzburg were a monument to the poetic intoxication of the late fifties....Aleksandr Ginzburg -- his fate is known -- went on from poetry anthologies to the compilation and publication of the "White Book." "Samizdat" put forth the Khronika. But it started with poetry.

Stop. It is necessary, all the same, to do some explaining and make a small digression. The anthologies were called "Sintaksis," but it is quite impossible to reproduce their content, both for reasons of observing morality and because of their sordid political content which is equivalent to pornography, although it was insisted that they had no "ideology." At about the same time Sinyavskiy started printing his own "samizdat" anti-Soviet lampoons [appeared] in the West, hiding under the pseudonym Abram Terts. Quite naturally, the rhymes selected by Ginzburg were and are to this day the most precious to him. The most important thing is "creative freedom," and that has never existed in us. Not now, not in the past. Take Pushkin, for instance. Indeed, Abram Terts explained in the book "Walks With Pushkin" [Progulko s Pushkinym], published in the West in 1975, could the great Russian poet have made any notable contribution compared with what was approved by Ginzburg and Sinyavskiy?!

Pushkin's legacy -- love for the motherland, civic spirit -- is our people's priceless gift! With that gift Pushkin found his place in the country's literature and in world literature for all time. There is not a word about that. This is how Abram Terts sees Pushkin: "If...you seek Pushkin's prototype in the environment of his time, the best candidate is Khlestakov, the poet's human alter ego.... Like Pushkin, he is gregarious and affects the French style; like Pushkin, he is nimble and talkative, impudent and shallow." "Who else who went into literature was such a 'clown':" "Pushkin, living off women, had food and a home with them." "He lived joking and playing and he died... after taking the game too far." "He was just a boy, and died a boy, surrounded by scandal." "A crazy poet." The novel "Eugene Onegin"? Abram Terts declares: "Pushkin wrote a novel about nothing"...Likening Pushkin's works to an address book, a telephone directory. "Instead of describing life, he made a census of it." And what is the purpose of Pushkin's work" Abram Terts: "No purpose. Simply a succession of motifs: Service to society is followed by women, women by money, lofty concerns by fun, fun by enterprise." "Whatever Pushkin thought of, to his eternal shame, was all grist to his mill."

Abram Terts' mockery of Pushkin is not an end in itself but an approach to his main aim: "Progress in literature began with Pushkin.... Oh, that pointless, unbridled descriptiveness of the 19th century....

That fatal longing to record every inch of life as it slips by...in the years of records with lusterless titles: 'poor folk,' 'dead souls,' 'an ordinary story,' 'a boring story' (if it is boring, why tell it?), until not a single corner of the world was left undescribed.... 'War and Peace' was written (all war and all peace at once!)." The eager Abram Terts has covered all great Russian literature at a strike, they are all thrown out -- Pushkin, Dostoyevskiy, Gogol, Goncharov, Chekhov, Tolstoy. This means they did not meet the "samizdat" criteria. This was done not only because of Abram Terts' megalomania -- he too claims the lofty title of "writer" -- but obviously with the nasty little idea of doing something to clear the ground on which to erect those literary pillars free from "ideology" which suit the CIA and Abram Terts. So that the latter-day "geniuses" are highlighted.

One man who fell into the "dissidents'" net at that time, a man whose fate was hard and who is now deceased (so let us call him X), not long before his death, returned in his memoirs to the paraliterary world of those years and, cursing his obsession, left behind bitter, heartrending sketches of the formation of the "ideologically free samizdat" and the emergence of those whom the West called "genuine vehicles" for the thoughts and aspirations of Soviet people. He was a gifted man, X; see for yourselves how he could write and how he could passionately hate his own past:

"Let us now peep into the salons, the literary salons of Moscow in the sixties. The 'salons' were the apartments of a few literary widows and semiliterary ladies where a 'select society of talented writers and artists used to gather.'

"It was considered a great triumph to obtain for the evening in this salon one or, even better, two representatives of the older generation of cultural figures. In that event the soiree was considered a success. Indeed, some venerable figures visited salons of this kind very readily. It became fashionable to invite there, to the 'literary evenings,' young novice poets, writers, painters and simply 'outstanding young people,' together with girls of bohemian appearance whom I should like to call by a single, entirely unliterary, word. But for some time the 'venerable' figures had considered it a duty to consort as frequently as possible with the modern youth. Just in case: 'for anyone who knows them, who knows what may happen....' The atmosphere of the 'literary evenings' with the generals, that is to say, the venerable figures, was prevaded by the smell of brandy and coffee. The young poets and novice writers would read their works. A distinguished writer, having drunk some brandy, would say something complimentary, offer two or three anecdotes from literary life and, having drunk some more, would give his vague but very meaningful opinion on liberalization and democratic changes. The 'outstanding young people' would confusedly and indistinctly growl something offensive, abusing the 'literary gendarmes' and the KGB. The Bohemian girls would smoke, assume various poses, whisper mysteriously, giggle and sigh. They wanted to marry a writer with his own Volga automobile.

"You will ask, who were these 'outstanding young people?' The word must be understood literally -- they were outstanding, they made themselves stand out. For instance, here is the 'outstanding young man' Aleksandr Ginzburg -- a frequent guest at the salons -- who made himself out to be a poet and a writer -- a pupil of B. Pasternak, although no one was ever vouchsafed an opportunity to familiarize themselves with a single one of his works. It was said that he had studied somewhere but had 'suffered for his convictions' -- and had disappeared for 2 years. Then he appeared again and acted on the stage. Then nearly suffered again -- but repented in time.... True, some 'gentlemen' from the criminal world who knew Ginzburg more closely asserted that he 'disappeared' for 2 years not for his 'convictions' but for swindling, but these 'gentlemen' were not invited to the salon.... The other 'outstanding young people' were of the same type, all those Bukovskiys, Osipovs, Khaustovs and Amalriks or more simply half-educated people and idlers with an over-developed self-assurance and pretentions who blamed society for their own inadequacy. Cowardly, idle and malicious people who had smelled out in the 'salons' a nourishing environment for satisfying their own vanity.

"Having sat for a respectable amount of time in the salong of a literary lady, having gazed admiringly at a renowned liberal uncle -- 'the old man will do us a favor' -- and seen for themselves that that uncle really did live 'not by bread along' but by brandy as well, the 'outstanding young people,' taking the Bohemian girls with them, would repair to another salon or to be simpler and more accurate to an apartment belonging to one of their number where, it is true, there was no brandy but where, on the other hand, there was Vodka, which did not have to be drunk from a glass but from larger containers. There, growing tipsy, they would expatiate, noisily now, persuading each other that if 'the old man' is speaking of 'liberalization' we can break chairs and if adult, renowned uncles pronounce that 'transformations like these are indeed democratic!' then 'down with everything! They won't do anything! Times have changed! This year the word "thaw" has been uttered!'

"'The Thaw! The Thaw!' --The words were joyfully taken up by various voices in the 'salons.' People there began to call the period from 1956 through the sixties the 'thaw.' So they decided: 'That means that there is now a thaw. And "before" there was a frost.' Just so. And since there was a thaw the mildewed 'miscreants' ['nedotykomki'] and other filth whom no one counted among the living any longer crawled out into the sun from their secret cobwebby corners and with aggrieved expressions also anxiously crept into the 'salons.' And they were received there. They were warmed with brandy. They were invited to them -- they were a rarity after all! and wily, evil Ivan Denisoviches began to scurry round the streets of Moscow and spitefully sling mud "on the paths along which the leaders walk."

"Of course! No sooner is the word 'thaw' uttered than poisonous toadstools are considered to be the first to climb toward the heat."

Among these toadstools a motley collection of filth with diplomatic passports of various colors or simply with tourist visas began to make tedious appearances. They very soon realized who they were dealing with and the bait with which they could catch the idlers by directing their aspirations into the channel necessary to the CIA and other Western special services. Indeed, the "psychological warfare" strategists argued, was that same Ginzburg, then 24 years old, not making rational use of his initiative? He would get hold of the texts of literature essays at graduation examinations at working youth schools and write or rather copy them for cheats for a fee of R50 for his works. But what happened was that a news film crew visited the school where Ginzburg, under an assumed name, was copying an essay from a crib during examinations. The swindler posed plausibly for the camera but then....the film magazine was seen by idlers of his acquaintance. They were surprised, but the court, which was surprised at nothing, rewarded the scoundrel for his works -- with 2 years of corrective labor. That was Ginzburg's first clash with the law back in the early sixties, after depicted by Western propaganda as sinister persecution of a "lover of truth."

But some time had to elapse before that, and then the CIA resolved that in no circumstances should such a valuable cadre be allowed to escape. For understandable reasons it was decided to maintain liason with Ginzburg and to guide his activity in the "samizdat" field not directly but through the National Labor Union [NTS]. From NTS he received money and plates for the publication of the underground newspaper POSEV which specifically stated "Moscow division" and he prepared to issue a call for terror. Yes, but what about his poetry? Ginsburg found himself an accomplice, Yu. Galanskov, who wrote not very mature poems, sometimes of an anti-Soviet bent, and on these grounds, on invisible instructions from the CIA, was declared a "poet." What happened next is well known. For his crime committed on instructions from NTS -- anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda -- Ginsburg was sentenced in 1968 to 5 years of corrective labor. Galanskov was also sent to a labor colony following a court sentence.

The CIA rubbed its hands -- the first stage of the operation had passed off successfully: People persecuted for the "truth" and "ideologies" which had broken out of the circle had been discovered in the USSR. All that was left was to place the "martyr's" crown on one of them. Galanskov was eminently suitable: an unbalanced man in poor health. At Ginzburg's instigation he began obstinately to refuse medical aid when he needed an operation on his gastrointestinal tract. When doctors intervened in 1972 it was already too late. The mass media in the West obedient to the CIA extracted every conceivable and inconceivable dividend from Galanskov's death. All in all he was a "poet," absolutely uninvolved in illegal doings, who had died.

Some 5 years elapsed. Wheedling dollars from its patrons, the NTS leadership admitted that Galanskov had been an NTS agent. Those who had once been duped by the CIA-NTS campaign in defense of the "poet" were dumbstruck -- it was one thing to talk about a "pure soul" languishing in confinement and quite another speak in favor of a paid agent. All this caused some embarrassment among those circles in the West concerned for the Soviet "dissidents." Then on 4 May 1977 Artemov, one of the NTS leaders, publicly stated in Frankfurt: "A wave swept over us, a wave of sharp criticism of our publications to the effect that Yu. Galanskov was an NTS agent. Some people even resolutely assert that this is untrue and that they know this for certain. But it is clear from Galanskov's letters to the NTS center that not only did he, naturally, not proclaim his membership of our organization but denied it outright when the interests of the matter required it.

"Others do not dispute our relationship with Galanskov but accuse us of 'divulging' it: They say that this confirms his conviction and also places in a 'grave' position all those who came out in his defense -- 'So you defended the cause of the NTS!?' He died in prison in the fall of 1972.... We published nothing until circumstances permitted. But we cannot keep quiet forever" about Galanskov's ties with NTS.

There it is, this notorious "deideologized" poetry plus the prose of subversive work. Precisely.

CHINA

USSR-PRC SECOND ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS RESUMES

NC151012 Paris AFP in English 0957 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 15 (AFP) -- A second round of consultations aimed at improving relations between the Soviet Union and China resumed here today, Chinese sources said.

It was the fifth session in a round of talks which began on March 1 following the arrival of a Chinese delegation, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Quichen.

There was no official account of the talks, but they appeared to have concentrated on Indochina. The weekly magazine MOSCOW NEWS criticized "external forces which do not care to ease tension" between Indochina and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a reference to Chinese backing of armed opposition groups in Cambodia.

The magazine said the opposition coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk had "no legal or moral right to represent the Cambodian people," calling his government-in-exile a "modification of the (ousted Khmer Rouge leader) Pol Pot regime."

PRC TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

LD151136 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1110 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow 15 Mar (TASS) -- A government trade delegation of the People's Republic of China, headed by Jia Shi, vice minister of foreign trade and economic relations of the PRC, has left Moscow for home.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Ivan Grishin, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and other officials. Among those present was Yang Shouzheng, ambassador of the PRC in the USSR.

PRAVDA ON USSR-DPRK ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PM091325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 83 Second Edition p 4

[Report by special correspondents D. Valovoy, M. Poltoranin and V. Razuvayev: "Threads for Beads"]

[Text] Pyongyang-Moscow [no date given] -- The roads of the people's Korea are beautiful at any time. Even in winter, when the cedar forests are covered in snow and the magpies are scurrying along the roadside in the blizzards, you can spot the blue of an unfrozen mountain river or the green of the turbulent sea between the lines of cliffs. You drive through narrow passes past the ruins of ancient fortresses, past the brightly painted pagodas of Kyongsong and suddenly, round a bend, a large modern city is revealed in a hollow. That was how the city of Chongjin on the shore of the Sea of Japan appeared to us suddenly. It appeared to us with its edifying slogans at the gates: "Envy no one in the world," with the silhouettes of factory chimneys and port cranes against the background of the pink evening sky.

Even before this trip, we had frequently heard in Pyongyang the phrase "stringing beads." Here, at the Chongjin metallurgical combine where we called to familiarize ourselves with production, we heard it again. This expression comes from the popular saying "what's the point of beads unless they are strung?" and our interlocutors compared the country's natural resources with beads.

Stringing these beads, (Khon Sok Khen), director of the combine's right-bank section, who was accompanying us, explained, means making fuller and more comprehensive use of the economy like beads into a firm, balanced system. That is the difficult task which the republic is resolving today. A difficult one because for many decades the economy of Korea -- which in its colonial past was basically a raw material tributary of Japan -- developed one-sidedly. And so it is also taking long years to even out. Sectors like machine building and instrument building, energy and the chemical industry had to be created from scratch. Essentially its entire industry began from nothing.

The Chongjin combine can be said to stand at the source of many changes. And that is understandable. Steel is wanted everywhere, and it leaves here to construct plant blocks and is dispatched to shipyards and enterprises producing machine tools, electric locomotives and automobiles. The combine's entire history is a history of constant growth.

Now the combine's workers have no thought of taking a breather. In the cold rolling shop, for instance, we watched the finishing of recently installed equipment. The sharp smell of paint still tickled our noses. The flashes from the electric welding danced on the walls and the hollow rumble of the hammers could be heard as though it came from underground. In the middle of the shop stood the agitation collective's minibus festooned with loudspeakers from which poured marches interspersed with calls to give every effort to shock labor.

It was not easy to talk with such noise, but we nonetheless caught some of what rolling mill operator (Khan Syan-Bom) said. The shop had assimilated the production of the fine-gauge sheet steel so necessary to machine building. Thus one more important height projected by the second 7-Year Plan will be scaled.

The struggle for a rapid work tempo in the eighties has helped success, our new friend continued. And this movement was born among the local steel smelters. Initially they were supported by the enrichment workers of Musan, whence iron concentrate travels to the combine along a 100-km sludge line.

Soviet specialists are also working with the Chongjin metallurgical workers to a shortened deadline. How many cities represent our country here! Fitters from Cherepovets and Novolipetsk, Zhdanov and Chelyabinsk. They have come to help install a rolling mill and all the equipment for a shop.

This equipment was produced in the USSR, and the specialists will not return home until their Korean friends have assimilated a production facility that is new to them.

"We are grateful to Soviet people for their selfless support," (Chan Gyu-tsol), secretary of the enterprise party committee, said.

The Chongjin combine is by no means the only example of our two countries' fruitful ties. The agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK signed on 17 March 1949 was the firm foundation for their development. On its basis over 60 industrial enterprises have been constructed and modernized with Soviet participation in the people's Korea.

Our countries' mutually advantageous cooperation is strengthening and developing and its forms are being perfected. In this connection we should mention the joint construction in the DPRK; On a compensation basis, of enterprises for the production of glazed wire, automobile batteries, and micromotors. Their output is also earmarked for deliveries to the Soviet Union in payment for technical assistance and to repay credits previously gained by the Soviet side.

Trade ties are acquiring increasing scope. In exchange for essential Soviet goods the DPRK is increasing deliveries of rolled steel, magnesite clinker, cement, metal working machine tools, truck and tractor batteries, nonferrous metals, output from the chemical and light industries, and fresh vegetables and fruit.

You have a particularly realistic picture of our cooperation when you visit Conjin port. Not for nothing is it called the republic's northern sea gateway.

The large horseshoe-shaped bay with its rocky shores, a lighthouse on the cliff, piers piled with freight -- it seems to be an ordinary sea port. But it is notable for the fact that it was here that Korea's liberation from the Japanese occupiers by the Soviet troops began. Here, in August 1945, a naval assault force was landed which took the city after heavy fighting.

On the summit of Mount Komal-San is a monument on which a list of Russian names is engraved. G.I. Glukhov, F.A. Anufriyev, G.D. Zabolotnikov.... In all about 180 names of Far Eastern seamen who died as heroes on the rocks of Chongjin Bay. From this mountain we had a good view of the ships in the roads. Soviet flags fluttered above them. Who knows, perhaps the sons of grandsons of the seamen who died for Korea's freedom are coming to Chongjin with the freight....

Every year, assistant harbormaster (Li Khyn-ren) told us, up to 40 Soviet ships enter the bay. They bring chrome and manganese ore. From their holds they unload machinery, cranes and equipment for the production of mineral fertilizers. They make the return journey carrying pig iron, sheet steel and clinker.

Chongjin sea port now handles 5 million tons of freight a year. Only yesterday this capacity was quite adequate. But today's volume of foreign trade freight has difficulty in pushing its way through this gateway. The republic's economic ties with our country are expaning. For instance, DPRK enterprises constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance, had, by the early eighties, begun to produce 34 percent of the total volume of rolled metal production, 40 percent of iron ore and 45 percent of petroleum products and to generate about 60 percent of all electricity.

To avoid freight blockages in the future it has been decided to increase the port's throughput capacity to 10 million tons a year. Understandably, that is an extraordinarily complex task. It is not only additional moorings and railroad sidings which are needed. The level of mechanization of handling work must be increased markedly. But the port workers are not in the habit of giving in to difficulties. All the more so since the leading collective numbers 1,000 members of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] in its ranks and 430 of these are engineers and technicians. And with a staff like that, (Li Khyn-ren) believes, you can move mountains.

In Korea there is a saying that the wind blows keener on a high tree. There's no denying that this is an apt phrase. The developing economy is also experiencing this law of nature.

Many enterprises have been constructed in the republic in a historically brief time in order to even out disproportions and improve the population's life. As it were stringing onto the sector "threads" all the new deposits which have long awaited their hour of glory and intensifying the processing of natural resources, the DPRK's industry has begun to encounter environmental conservation problems. After all, in a rapid offensive the rear services frequently lag behind the advance units. But here they have considered in time the danger of underestimating nature conservation work. Today scientists and production workers are making considerable efforts to protect the rivers and air from pollution.

The industrious Korean people are resolving many problems. No construction project can avoid complications. This applies even more to the building of a new life. But the republic's working people are gradually advancing toward the goals projected by the KWP. The plants at Chongjin, Namp'o and Pukch'ang, the power stations on the Amnok-kang river and much else are like landmarks on this path. In the early eighties the volume of the DPRK's industrial production was 280 percent more than in 1970. The further consolidation of the material and technical base of socialism is the main task for the second 7-Year Plan too.

Many contrasts can still be seen on tours of the people's Korea: The high-speed Pyongyang subway and lines of buffaloes harnessed to carts, automated lines in shops and craft workshops, electrified railroads and manual labor... Everywhere the future stands next to the past. These contrasts help us to see more clearly how Korea lived yesterday, and what sort of future it will have.

NODONG SINMUN URGES U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL

PM111333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Bridgehead of Aggression"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Mar -- The United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea. This is a necessary condition for ensuring peace and security on the Korean peninsula and on the Asian Continent as a whole, NODONG SINMUM, organ of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, writes.

The American imperialists, the article states, have turned the territory of South Korea into a military base, using it as a bridgehead for further expansion in the Far East. They have deployed an expeditionary corps there with the latest means of mass destruction at its disposal, including nuclear weapons. The current American-South Korean Team Spirit-83 maneuvers are of a plainly provocative nature.

TEAM SPIRIT-83 LANDING OPERATION REPORTED

LD150734 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 TASS -- More than fifty warships of the United States and South Korea, including the American aircraft carriers Enterprise and Midway, a great number of tanks, planes and other military hardware and about 10,000 servicemen, are involved in the Pentagon-prepared landing operation which is taking place today in the region of the South Korean town of P'ohang. The operations crowns the major U.S.-South Korean exercises Team Spirit-83, carried out since February 1 in the South of Korea. According to local press reports, the U.S. military actively use during the exercises their numerous bases on Japanese territory, which attests to the Washington administration's plans to make Japan its staging area for aggressive strategy in the Far East.

U.S. NAVAL EXERCISES SEEN AS 'MUSCLE FLEXING'

LD142301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 14 Mar 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin and Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] A group of 30 U.S. 7th Fleet vessels, including nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise, has entered the Sea of Japan. It has concentrated near the coast of South Korea to carry out a 4-day operation involving a seaborne assault landing. The landing, to be staged within the Team Spirit-83 exercise by U.S. and South Korean forces should have started today but has been postponed until tomorrow. Meanwhile, 36 U.S. naval vessels, including 3 aircraft carriers, are moving to the Caribbean Sea. British and Netherlands destroyers will join them today for major naval exercises.

The muscle-flexing which the Pentagon top brass is resorting to more and more frequently cannot fail to raise alarm among people of good will, because these dangerous war provocations have become an inalienable part of the policy of blackmail and intimidation which Washington is pursuing today.

JAPANESE REACTION TO NAKASONE 'MILITARISM' NOTED

LD140323 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Mar 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was recently in Washington, where he pronounced resounding words about the need for Japan to become an unsinkable aircraft carrier. In combination with his other loud words about the common character of the fate of Japan and the United States, he gave a short and clear indication of the direction of the policy of actively involving Japan in the global military-political strategy of the United States.

But here is what people interviewed in Japan had to say. They note that Japanese political figures are by tradition not talkative. Therefore, they do not like Nakasone's tendency toward rhetoric. Besides, they say, Nakasone will not evade Japanese realities. The Japanese people do not want militarism to return.

Nonetheless, Nakasone has already managed to increase the military budget by 6.5 percent. Naturally the thesis about the Soviet threat is dragged out. In particular, at the moment much is being written about Soviet missiles, known in the West as SS-20's. But these missiles do not threaten Japan if it remains non-nuclear. Our country has adopted a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, but the current allies of Japan, with whom -- according to Nakasone -- Japan has a common fate, have already been the first to use atomic weapons and in fact against Japan. They are refusing to pledge not to be the first to do so again.

The threat to Japan comes not from the other side of the Sea of Japan but from the other side of the Pacific Ocean. And public opinion polls show that the Japanese understand this.

NOVIKOV CONFERS WITH VISITING MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL

PM141203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Questions of Cooperation Discussed"]

[Text] On 10 March I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and had a talk with him on questions of further developing Soviet-Mongolian economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

MONGOLIAN MINISTER ON EUROPEAN-ASIAN DETENTE

PM141139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Real Alternative to the Arms Race"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Mar -- The Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration and the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives put forward by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu.V. Andropov at the jubilee celebrations in the Kremlin are the only realistic alternative to the policy of the arms race and fueling international tension, Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren has said.

The new proposals by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, he noted in an interview for a TASS correspondent, made a deep impact on people of good will because of their dimensions, concrete approach and sincere desire for peace. Their implementation will help to create an atmosphere of trust in international relations, impart new impetus to the detente process and pave the way for ending the arms race and effecting disarmament.

The United States and its NATO allies, the minister noted, must display long-overdue common sense and political realism and respond to the socialist countries' proposals at the talks in Vienna and Geneva in order to achieve mutually acceptable accord on the basis of the principles of equality and identical security.

The MPR fully supports the historic Prague conference initiative on the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military forces and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries, which offers real prospects of putting the current development of events in the world arena back onto a healthy path.

The MPR people and government, the minister said, deem it their duty to actively contribute to the implementation of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. For its part, the MPR has proposed the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among Asian and Pacific states. The conclusion of the convention would help strengthen trust and help establish good-neighborly relations among Asian states, M. Dugersuren said.

KARMAL MEETS WITH FORMER COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD141438 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Kabul March 14 TASS -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, met on Sunday evening with participants in a jirga (conference) held in Kabul by the commanders of former counter-revolutionary formations which had gone over to the side of the people.

The Afghan people who are fighting those who started an undeclared war against revolutionary power, are confident of their final victory, Babrak Karmal said. He urged participants in the meeting to devote all their energies to guarding the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan.

Speaking on behalf of the participant of the jirga, Vakil Shah Nazar, elder of the Nurzai tribe in Sar-e Ghalmin, assured Babrak Karmal that they are prepared to defend the interests of the working people of Afghanistan to the last drop of their blood.

Participants in the jirga visited on Sunday the Kabul house-building combine and the Kamaz transport company and attended a meeting of combine workers. The commanders of armed formations told them about how they were deceived by the enemies of the people and made to fight with arms in hand against their own country.

Abdul Samad of Qonduz said that many gangs are getting financial and material support from outside. Mohammed Shirif of Baglan stressed that acts of terror and sabotage are committed by counter-revolutionaries under instructions from abroad and in the interests of the enemies of the Afghan people.

"After I and the men under my command saw the mechanism of the current war against Afghanistan we decided to go over to the side of the revolution and to fight against the enemies of the people," he said. "We promise not to let the dushmans penetrate into the area where we live in Baglan".

Speakers from among the participants in the jirga attacked the so-called "modjaheds" (fighters for Islam) who use quotations from the Koran to cover up their bandit actions. Nur Mohammed of Baglan attacked the Governments of the USA and Pakistan for their assistance to so-called "Islamic" groupings whose leaders have found protection under the wing of the military regime of Islamabad.

Earlier participants in the jirga were received by Minister of National Defence Abdol Qader.

FRENCH DOCTOR TRIED, SENTENCED IN KABUL

LD141517 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Kabul March 14 TASS -- Philippe Jean-Marie Augaillard, French citizen, who was arrested together with a group of Afghan counter-revolutionaries in Lowgar Province in January this year, was tried here.

It was established during the trial that he had illegally arrived in the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on assignment from the International Medical Aid Organization in order to collect information on the alleged use of chemical weapons by Afghan Government troops and that he collected economic and military information on assignment from the so-called Afghanistan information bureau.

The court found out that the French citizen had penetrated into Afghanistan with help of the counter-revolutionary organization "Harakat-e Enqilab-e Islami-e Afghanistan" [Islamic Revolutionary Movement of Afghanistan] from the territory of Pakistan and that with the assistance of the leaders of this organization he had twice crossed illegally the frontier of Afghanistan. It was also established that in Lowgar Province Philippe Augaillard was connected with the counter-revolutionary gang of a certain Sufi Akbar and that until the moment of his detention he was helping this gang in its subversive terroristic activities against the Government of the DRA.

In his final statement Philippe Augaillard fully admitted his guilt and repented. He assured that henceforth he would do nothing to harm the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Philippe Augaillard said again that while being in Lowgar in September, 1982 he did not find any traces of the use of chemical weapons. He made this conclusion on the basis of facts which he collected personally.

By the laws of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Philippe Augaillard was sentenced to an eight-year prison term.

USSR SATELLITE USED IN INDIAN TV BROADCASTING

PM141301 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Via a Soviet Satellite"]

[Text] "Delhi. The USSR Ministry of Communications has started transmitting test signals for India's national television network via the Statsionar-3 satellite relay station.... Please confirm. Wishes for successful work!"

"Moscow. Space communications center at USSR Ministry of Communications. Thanks for excellent job!"

These cables mark the beginning of the functioning of a television relay station set up on a Soviet communication satellite in the interests of friendly India's television, so a TASS correspondent was informed at the USSR Ministry of Communications.

An agreement on this was signed following Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to our country last fall. It envisaged that the Idian side would lease the television relay station on a Soviet Raduga-series satellite carrying the international indentification Statsionar-3. And now preparatory work is over and the system is functioning successfully.

The Statsionar-3 Soviet communication satellite is in geostationary orbit -- traveling at the same speed as the earth. A transmitter antenna located near Delhi sends a television signal to its relay station which is then transmitted to all receiving stations in the republic. This makes it possible to receive direct transmissions from Delhi television in the remotest corners of India.

The commissioning of this space television system is yet another vivid example of the strengthening cooperation between the Soviet Union and India and of the use of near-earth space for peaceful purposes.

INDOCHINESE 22-23 FEB SUMMIT HIGHLIGHTED

IZVESTIYA Notes Reaction

PM111353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

["International Commentary" by V. Ganshin: "Readiness for Dialogue and Cooperation"]

[Text] The results of the summit meeting between the three Indochinese countries held 22-23 February in Vientiane, capital of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], have been greeted with approval by the socialist countries and the world progressive public. The mass news media especially note the spirit of constructiveness and good will which dominated the meeting and the determination expressed by the three Indochinese states' leaders to continue in the future their policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with neighboring countries and all other states. It is noted that, despite the incessant provocations against Kampuchea and the propaganda campaign unleashed by reactionary forces regarding Vietnam, the participants in the conference reaffirmed their earlier proposal to conclude nonaggression treaties with China and the ASEAN countries aimed at normalizing relations with these states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, and to hold an international conference on Southeast Asia to solve the accumulated regional problems.

The fraternal solidarity between the three Indochinese countries is the main condition for their historic victories in the struggle for national liberation against colonialism, imperialism and reaction, and for ensuring lasting peace in Southeast Asia. As was noted at the Phnom Penh international forum for peace in Southeast Asia, convened at the WPC's initiative, today these fundamental theses of the Vientiane summit meeting sound more topical than ever. Under the conditions of the stepped-up plans by reaction to undermine Southeast Asia's peace and stability, it is especially important to counter these dangerous plans with the firm will and determination of the Indochinese states and to ensure the implementation of the principles set out in Vientiane.

This is not the first time that the SRV, the LPDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have come out with initiatives aimed at settling regional problems. However, so far the ASEAN states and the forces supporting and directing them have not responded to these proposals with positive steps. Furthermore, provocations against sovereign Kampuchea from Thailand's territory are continuing, carried out by the surviving gangs of Pol Pot cutthroats. Under these conditions, as was stressed in the Lao capital, there is a continuing need for the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea. This responds to the interests and aspirations of the Kampuchean people and is fully in line with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN charter regarding the right of states to help one another in self-defense. It was indicated by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in an interview with VNA that the Vietnamese volunteers are performing their international duty at the request of the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and will be withdrawn, also at its request, as soon as Thailand's territory ceases to be used by Pol Pot gangs for armed provocations against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, as soon as the security of the Kampuchean nation is ensured.

Let us recall that, demonstrating good will, as far back as last year Vietnam and Kampuchea withdrew some of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchean territory. What kind of political hypocricy must possess those circles in Bangkok which described the Vientiane conference document as "pure propaganda" and claimed that "in reality there are no signs that Vietnam intends to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea." Thailand's Foreign Minister S. Sawetsila spoke recently in precisely this spirit, declaring in particular that the new proposals by the three Indochinese countries contain "nothing new." The statement by the PRC Foreign Ministry in connection with the Vientiane summit meeting is couched in similar terms and, as Vietnam's Nhan Dan wrote, crudely distorts the good will of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, contains direct interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and makes unilateral demands of all three Indochinese countries.

The refusal by some ASEAN leaders and by those who back them to see contemporary realities and their unwillingness to conduct a constructive dialogue with the Indochinese states in no way help clear up the barriers of ill will and mistrust between the two groups of countries. Such a shortsighted policy contradicts the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the interests of peoples and countries in the region.

Soviet Message Praises Summit

BK130628 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1441 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Mar (SPK) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR and the USSR Council of Ministers recently sent a message to the high-level leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea when they were meeting in Vientiane.

The message is addressed to Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. It says, among other things:

"The meeting of the highest-level leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea bears a special significance at present as the imperialist circles and their accomplices are pursuing a policy aimed at aggravating international tension and as external forces are provoking friction between the states of Socialist Asia. Against this policy, the Indochinese countries pit a policy which calls for the creation of an atmosphere of fruitful cooperation and good-neighborliness between all states in this part of the world.

"The Soviet Union fully makes common cause with this constructive policy, which is aimed at lessening tension in the region and establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN member states.

"The USSR's Solidarity with the three Indochinese states reflects the community of noble ideals of socialism and our determination to struggle together against imperialism and for peace, security and social progress.

"We wish your conference effective and fruitful work for the sake of a greater cohensiveness of the three Indochinese peoples and for the benefit of peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

PRAVDA ON CPSU DELEGATION'S LAOS VISIT

PM141201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A group of CPSU workers was in Laos 1 through 9 March under the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], to exchange experience of party work. The group was received by Minister Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP Central Committee, had meetings and talks in the LPRP Central Committee apparatus and in the city party committee of the capital Vientiane and visited a state farm and a number of industrial enterprises.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS PROBLEMS FACING PZPR

PM132035 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Report by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA special correspondent Sergey Bulantsev: "Poland: Argument of Action"]

[Text] Warsaw-Kielce-Moscow [no date given] --... In the morning, when he reached the plant, he would find his workplace dirty, heaped with rubbish. He would tidy it up, to scowling looks and malicious whispers from the solidarity activists, who were pressing for yet another strike, pick up his file and start work. When he returned home, he would take from the mailbox the anonymous letters threatening him with reprisals. The next morning he would again have to tidy his bench and read the anonymous letters to the workers in the machine assembly shop.

This persecution continued for several months. Fitter Marian Gajdarski endured it. He was helped by his solid working class and party tempering -- Marian joined the plant in 1951 and a year later became a member of the PZPR.

"Those were hard and difficult times," Marian recalls about the events of summer and fall 1981. "I was not the only one they tried to intimidate. I read those sordid letters to the workers and kept asking: 'Would honest people threaten a man for wanting to work?' Many understood and supported me."

M. Gajdarski works at Warsaw's J. Krasicki Measuring Apparatus and Minicomputer Systems Plant. We were introduced to one another by Wojciech Cackowski, secretary of the PZPR Plant Committee. It was he who showed me the enterprise's shops -- it is the largest enterprise in the country in its sector. A significant part of its output goes abroad. Last year the value of exports to the socialist countries alone was R16 million. Production is running at full capacity thanks mainly to uninterrupted deliveries from the USSR. The plant employs about 2,400 people, of whom 322 are PZPR members. Among the party members are 120 workers. W. Cackowski is an electronic engineer; he was elected secretary in May 1981. The plant's party committee was almost renewed then.

"The former party committee had lost the trust of party members and of the workers as a whole," W. Cackowski relates. "The party was on the defensive then, and how can you win when you're on the defensive? Since May 1981, 80 people have left or been expelled from the party for passivity. Now this process has almost stopped, and yet one cannot claim that all who are left are staunch and convinced fighters. There are also waverers and doubters. We have passed the stage of mistrust in the party and now the workers expect from us more concrete actions: exactly what we were lacking so much during the last few years."

The situation in the J. Krasicki plant to a certain extent reflects the picture in the country as a whole. The newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA recently published an interview with K. Cypryniak, head of the organizational department of the PZPR Central Committee. He announced that 779,000 full and candidate members left the PZPR between August 1980 and December 1982. The majority of them were people who, at a critical and unusually hard time for the party, lost their heads, succumbed to pressure from the political enemies or ceased to believe in the party. At the same time, in 11 months of last year some 7,000 candidate members were admitted to the PZPR. Now the party contains 2.37 million full and candidate members. Workers and peasants comprise half of its membership. Some plant party organizations have not yet managed to overcome their own passivity. "How is the party's prestige being restored in your plant?" I asked W. Cackowski.

"We are on the way to regaining the workers' trust," the secretary replied. "But the situation as a whole remains complicated."

First of all it is necessary to bring order to the plant and improve labor organization. It is necessary to deprive our enemies -- and there are some of them at the plant, ready to act against us -- of the argument that the plant is badly managed.

"Now about 300 workers and employees need housing accommodation, about half of them very urgently," W. Cackowski continued. "At the party committee's initiative we have set up a cooperative at the plant for constructing one-family homes. There is also another scheme: to establish jointly with other enterprises a new residential micro-rayon, and place kindergartens close to the plant. Now, while the new trade union is being formed, the party committee has taken over the responsibility of organizing workers' leisure, granting material assistance and supplying products and goods of which there is an acute shortage, especially footwear.

"The party's prestige is being restored," said the party committee secretary. "This is an extremely complicated process. I recall that toward the end of 1981 many of my acquaintances had stopped greeting me, but now they come to talk and seek advice.

A session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo was held a few days after this talk. Reading reports on the session in the Warsaw papers, I recalled the conversation at the J. Krasicki plant party committee because much of what was discussed at the Politburo session directly related to grassroots party organizations. It was noted in particular that many positive changes occurred in the national economy during the second half of 1982 and in a number of enterprises wages are linked with labor productivity growth. This, however, was not a general phenomenon. A significant increase in money payments occurred, especially toward the end of the year, which outstripped the growth in production and deliveries to the people.

The restoration of party prestige was also discussed at the Kielce footwear factory party committee. It is not easy to achieve this, in the opinion of Party Committee Secretary Stanislaw Wieczorek. Now there are 400 PZPR members at the factory, while 2 years ago there were 620. During this period two women workers applied to join the PZPR. At the same time, during the first half of January this year alone 11 persons had to be expelled for passivity. Nevertheless, the militancy of the party organization as a whole is growing. This stems also from the fact that now the party committee is dealing actively with social issues to which little attention used to be paid. "We are going to the workers, trying to understand their needs and striving to help," S. Wieczorek said.

The session of the factory party-economic aktiv to which I was invited was addressed by Artur Lipinski, chief director of the footwear association. He spoke basically about increasing labor productivity.

Today this question is acute throughout industry. In 1982, according to preliminary data from Poland's main statistical office, labor productivity calculated in terms of quantity of output sold per worker was almost 4 percent higher than in 1981, but 10 percent lower than in 1979 (at constant prices).

The variety of tasks for the immediate future were precisely defined by Henryk Malikci, head of the propaganda section at the Kielce voivodship PZPR committee, who attended the aktiv meeting.

"One must not seek comfort in illusions, believing that this year will be somewhat easier than the past year or two. Earlier the counterrevolution was acting openly, while now it is camouflaging itself. We are faced with a hard political and ideological struggle, and the economic front will not be easy, either."

A hard struggle is ahead.... I was told about this also by a leading worker of the PZPR Central Committee.

"The strategic goal of our enemies -- to liquidate the socialist system in Poland -- has not changed. Their current tactical slogan is to return our country to the situation prior to the introduction of martial law. One of the basic trends of the anti-Polish propaganda war waged by Western subversive centers is socioeconomic demagoguery, especially playing on our objective difficulties. In the long term the West is orienting the antisocialist elements toward the creation of a 'parallel society' and toward work among scientific cadres and student organizations, where the situation remains most complicated. We are also alarmed by the activity of some journalists who hold opposition views."

My interlocutor dwelt on the anti-Polish activity by Western subversive centers.

"In parallel with RFE, VOA, BBC and the FRG and French radio stations, there has been an active development of all kinds of 'foundations' with headquarters in the Western capitals. The functioning of the underground would be impossible without their financial and other support. This type of 'assistance' enters through various channels. Last year, for example, a Belgian citizen was arrested while attempting to smuggle in a radio station [radiostantsiya] for Solidarity and for those who were hiding beneath its mask. The 'foundations' organize food parcels for journalists and representatives of science and the arts who occupy antisocialist positions.

"The activity of our enemies is multifaceted. They organize anti-Polish demonstrations in the West and collect funds to assist the counterrevolutionary underground. Centers for ideological subversion in the United States, the FRG, Sweden, France, and other Western countries are carefully studying the domestic situation in Poland and methods of influencing the masses. Most of them have been active since the moment of the foundation of independent Poland and have sharply increased their activity in the eighties. People here, inside the country, are also trying to harm us. Staffers of several Western missions are engaged in matters very far from diplomacy. For example, the appropriate organs have established that on 9 May last year staffers of the U.S. Embassy, during a street demonstration in Warsaw, telephoned their chief: 'Things are bad, very few people are on the street, what are we to do?' Their hopes of major disturbances had not been vindicated, and so they asked for instructions. This is by no means an isolated example."

...Once upon a time, long ago, a young boy called Wars and a young girl called Sawa fell in love, but their parents did not consent to marriage. In despair, the lovers fled their homes, wandered for a long time, but could not find a haven anywhere. One day while they were sitting on the banks of the Wisla, a water nymph appeared before the exhausted fugitives and said: "Stay here, and may happiness and good fortune accompany you always." The youngsters set up a settlement and lived in happiness and harmony. However, jealous enemies started attacking them and then the siren had to take up sword and shield. This is how legend explains the founding of Warsaw and the capital's coat of arms, which depicts a water nymph with shield and sword in her hands. This ancient tale sounds appropriate for today, for the worries and concerns of today's Poland. The unsheathed sword of the legendary siren still symbolizes the Polish people's determination to defend their socialist gains.

PRAVDA ASSESSES PZPR REPORT-BACK CONFERENCES

PM101235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Review of Party Ranks"]

[Text] Warsaw [no date given] -- The Warsaw Voivodship PZPR report-back conference has completed an important stage in the party's life. Report-back meetings and conferences have been held for the last 5 months within PZPR organizations -- from primary to voivodship organizations. Essentially, this was a broad review of party ranks and of the party's present condition.

Of course it is still too early and even difficult to give a full analysis of the results of the campaign now ended. But, as the Polish press notes, one thing can undoubtedly be stated: The campaign helped to revitalize party work, strengthen PZPR ranks and activate party members and, at the same time, showed weaknesses and untapped reserves. The position and role of party organizations have been assessed and paths have been outlined for strengthening discipline and increasing the work efficiency of party links. As the Katowice Voivodship conference notes, for example, the report-back campaign has helped to increase the PZPR's influence among workers at industrial enterprises.

The attention of party participants and report-back conference delegates centered on the party's activity and condition and on intraparty life. And this was not chance event. How soon the crisis in the country is overcome will depend on the party's militancy and prestige, the strength of its ranks and the activeness of its members.

Examining the report-back campaign's results, Polish newspapers point out that in the last 2 years or more, the PZPR has had to face difficult tests. Not everyone passed them. Some people have left its ranks. Last year the party's purge of passive people who refuse to accept decisions and who break the rules continued. Many people who were ideologically and politically alien to the party were expelled. The overwhelming majority of these decisions were taken by primary party organizations. Last year alone, party membership fell by 352,500 people or 13.1 percent.

Nevertheless, the party remains a mass party. During the same period 7,600 candidate members were admitted, 40 percent of them workers.

Although the figure for new party recruits remains small, the conferences said, their recruitment is evidence of the developing process of restoring the PZPR's prestige and gradually strengthening its weakened links with the working class. The party's nucleus remains its aktiv -- those party members who have worthily endured a very difficult period.

Analyzing the state of their ranks, communists drew special attention to the personal example set by party members. If we are to be trusted, the Gdansk conference said, every PZPR member must set an example to others and must strictly observe the Leninist norms of intraparty life.

The conferences noted that the process of strengthening party ranks is continuing.

What does strengthening the party mean now? A participant in the Poznan conference asked. And he answered his own question: It means overcoming passivity.... Unfortunately, as many conferences noted, there are still both passive communists and individual party organizations which have still not adopted an active, militant stance.

Certain party members are still mesmerized by indifference and excessive caution and stand aside from the resolution of urgent problems. This is no time to relive the past or to avoid the struggle. The PZPR's leading role dictates its owa demands.

Regulation powers are still not being used skillfully everywhere, nor is a consistent and principled cadre policy being implemented everywhere. A number of conferences drew attention to the fact that during the first period of the crisis that erupted in Poland, quite a few experienced and valuable party workers who were innocent of the errors attributed to them were lost. It will not be easy to compensate for those losses.

The party's ideological aspect, the strengthening of its Marxist-Leninist character, forms and methods of party studies and the education of young people -- these and other questions were raised by many speakers. After all, it was the laxness of the ideological training not only of ordinary party members but also of a considerable proportion of the party aktiv that had an adverse effect during the acute political struggle that was launched in the country. The Piotrkow Trybunalski conference stated that the Marxist-Leninist party, waging a consistent and at the same time just struggle against socialism's enemies, is the only force capable of leading the country out of the crisis.

Thw PZPR Central Committee has adopted a document entitled "Direction of the Development of the Training System of the Party Aktiv and Party Members." Study programs have been formulated for various forms of training. The next PZPR Central Committee plenum will be devoted to ideological work questions, as it has been reported here.

In addition to the questions of intraparty life raised by participants in the report-back meetings and conferences, one of the main themes was that of the economic situation and the problems of extricating Poland from the difficult economic crisis. The resolution last year of such a paramount task as halting the fall in production, participants in the meetings and conferences noted, was an important step in that direction. However, despite the positive results of work in the latter half of 1982 it was impossible to make up all the great economic losses suffered by the national economy in 1981. Industry began this year at a calmer and, at many enterprises, smooth tempo. The increase in output is continuing.

You must not expect miracles, the Communists said. There is just one way out of the crisis: by strengthening labor and social discipline, increasing labor productivity and increasing output. At the same time, the communists who addressed the meetings and conference spoke of the need to enhance the role of primary party organizations, to create a good working atmosphere and to more vigorously combat mismanagement, wastefulness, speculation and theft.

Exposing the causes of the crisis, conference delegates drew attention to the harmful influence of the previous trend toward technological and raw material supplies from the west. You do not need to show anyone the consequences of that now.

The meetings and conferences noted the fruitfulness of economic cooperation with the socialist countries and spoke of the great assistance that Poland has received and continues to receive from the Soviet Union and other community countries. Thus at the report-back conference in Radom, the example of local industrial enterprises -- the Radoskor leather footwear combine and a telephone equipment plant -- showed convincingly the tremendous significance to Poland of the Soviet land's assistance.

Production and trade cooperation with the socialist countries should be deepened and expanded, speakers said. Increasing Poland's contribution to the process of economic integration among the CEMA countries creates real potential for improving the situation in its domestic market.

While raising these and other problems, participants in the report-back meetings and conferences also said that it is still too soon to be complacent or to rest on one's laurels. There are many unresolved questions ahead. The struggle is being waged against political enemies. Although the latter's main headquarters has been destroyed, they continue to operate, enjoying outside support. They are striving to inflame various conflicts and exploit the prevailing difficulties. They change their methods and tactics but their aim is the same: to wrest Poland out of the socialist community. The party aktiv and organizations must wage a resolute struggle against the class enemies and expose their intrigues, the conference delegates stressed.

The voivodship conference in Warsaw, Katowice, Wroclaw, Poznan, Jelenia Gora and elsewhere resolutely rebutted the provocative revanchist statements by certain FRG politicians.

The Katowice and Warsaw Voivodship party report-back conference were addressed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

NEW UNION ACTIVITY AT POLISH PLANT LAUDED

PM141329 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Mar 83 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Vasilkov dispatch: "Work in Full Swing"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar -- Although I arrived at the appointed time in the Ursus plant, I did not find Dudewicz, chairman of the plant trade union constituent committee, in his office. "He is attending to an important matter in the assembly shop," I was told. Waldemar Kurmanowski, the deputy chairman, was also busy -- he had to finish an interview with a caller. And even later, when we had started our conversation, people kept coming into the chairman's office, some of them staying to join in our conversation. One could see that they felt at home there. This is something I noticed at other enterprises, too: The trade unions are getting on with their work among people. Although, to start with, their active membership is not very numerous, it consists of people who are committed, who want to play an active part in the process of normalizing public life and restoring the country's economy.

"Some 20 to 30 people come to see us daily," Kurmanowski says. "Ever more frequently, workers who have not yet joined the trade union are calling at the committee with their worries, problems and proposals. And we try to help them, too. Frequently a man subsequently applies for membership...."

He talks about what has been achieved and about plans for the near future. Five commissions have been set up: for housing and social and consumer services; health and labor protection; propaganda, culture, education, sport and tourism; women and young people and labor disputes.

From purely organizational matters they are moving on to practical work -- there is no time to waste. Authority has to be won in the collective. This is no easy task, thus Ursus is one of those major enterprises which were used by political adventurists as strongpoints for antisocialist activities in the recent past. Demagogy, direct blackmail and lies -- all this was considered suitable for misleading and confusing the working people. And when on 13 December 1981 an end was put to the overt activities of people's Poland's enemies, they started operating clandestinely. Leaflets, provocative telephone calls, threats of beatings and even outright violence occurred. All this was directed against the activists in the new trade unions.

The unions must have the courage to resist, to take the political enemy's blow and openly to defend their convictions. Moreover, the comrades who set up the initiative group for establishing a trade union as far back as last fall had no experience of political struggle. They had worked at the Ursus plant for a long time, but many had taken up active public work only over the past few months.

It is too early to say that the period of acute confrontation has passed. However, certain positions have been won. The plant's collective has established smooth production of tractors and other output eagerly awaited in rural areas. The task is to increase the pace, to achieve and exceed the 1979 level. The trade union in cooperation with the administration took part in settling the wages question. It was based on the principle that high output and skilled labor ensuring quality must be given material incentives.

The enterprise has obtained a certain amount of profit which will make it possible to attend to urgent social problems. The most acute among them is housing. The trade union has therefore paid particular attention to it and gotten land allocated for development. Preparations for the construction of 4,800 apartments are underway. That is quite a lot. Land for truck gardens has been obtained some 20 km from Warsaw.

All these problems were solved in close cooperation with the administration, with whom businesslike relations were established from the very beginning. There are both heated arguments and compromise solutions -- that is natural.

At the same time the trade union does not shirk participation in the solution of the most fundamental, most vital interests of the working person. Specifically, fair distribution of food and consumer goods remains among the acutest problems in the still-difficult current conditions. And what about the organization of public catering at the enterprise? How could a trade union not be concerned with all this?

Or let us take the problem of organizing leisure. The Ursus plant has its own culture center. However, from the second half of 1980 all mass cultural work there faded out. The trade union aktiv decided to revive the culture center circles and collectives. In this, as in other initiatives, it invariably has the assistance of the PZPR committee.

While we were discussing trade union matters with Kurmanowski and his colleagues, Andrzej Dudewicz came up and joined the conversation. He gave an account of the meeting held in the assembly shop. The question of the forthcoming election of trade union leading bodies had mainly been discussed. This represents an important stage in the organization's life.

"We are not working in a vacuum," Dudewicz said. "Despite the difficult period of division we have suffered, the glorious traditions of the metal workers' trade union are alive, and we are filled with determination to develop them."

POLAND CONDEMNS WEST'S 'HOSTILE CAMPAIGN'

LD122329 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Report by Viktor Olennichev in Warsaw]

[Text] I have many opportunities to convince myself of the Polish public's wide condemnation of the hostile campaign the West, particularly the United States, is waging against Poland. People point out that such overt acts are lately carried out by international organizations.

For example, the U.S. delegate at the UN Human Rights Commission described the situation in Poland in a false light. His speech had the character of open interference in Poland's internal affairs. The same thing happened at the recent session of the ILO Administrative Council. As was stressed in Warsaw, behind the scenes of this campaign are those same circles which forged plans to undermine the socialist order in Poland and which do not want to reconcile themselves with the fact that these plans have failed.

It should be stated that this is not the first time that the ILO has been used for attacks on Poland. Jan (Wyszkelicz), a responsible associate of the Ministry for Labor, Wages and Social Affairs of the People's Republic of Poland, recalled this in a Moscow Radio interview. Among other things, he said that the Polish delegation went to Geneva in the winter of 1982 to inform the ILO of the situation in the country. On that occasion, convincing facts were presented which confirmed that the extremist leaders of Solidarity had little care for normal trade union work but had tried to destabilize the economic and political life in Poland.

Professor Nicolas Valticos, personal representative of the ILO director general, visited Poland in the spring of 1982 and had talks with officials from all trade union associations, including Lech Walesa. Professor Valticos submitted a report to the ILO which contained an objective assessment of the situation in Poland. However, the initiators of the anti-Polish campaign received this report with fixed bayonets. Regardless of the unfavorable atmosphere, Poland has continued to cooperate with the ILO, Jan (Wyszkelicz) continued. The draft law on trade unions has been sent to Geneva for its information. The Polish parliament, the Sejm, which approved the final version of the law last October, had taken the majority of the comments made by ILO experts into consideration.

Yet attacks on Poland continue. The adoption of the law on trade unions has been an important step in normalizing the situation in the country. The working people are now forming their trade union organizations at the enterprise level, over 6,500 trade unions with a membership of over 1 million have already been established. Government organs and enterprise managements are striking up a constructive dialogue with trade unions. This is also what the trade unions want, Jan (Wyszkelicz) said. Because in the final analysis, both sides have the same goal -- that is, further normalization of the situation in Poland, overcoming it in the earliest possible time and resolving the pressing social problems of the working people.

NOVOYE VREMYA SEES WESTERN INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

LD101207 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 10 March (TASS) -- "No one will manage to drive a wedge into the socialist community or to weaken the ties of the Polish People's Republic with its natural allies," the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA writes in its 11 March issue. It comments on the recent Moscow talks between Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister and Stefan Olszowski, Polish foreign minister.

"Antisocialist forces in the West and in Poland itself, forces which to this very day cannot reconcile themselves with their defeat, the journal points out, should be made to understand in no uncertain terms that there is nothing they can rely upon."

Recalling that some in the West hav a predilection for reflecting upon "a code of conduct" in international relations, NOVOYE VREMYA writes:

"The United States and certain of its NATO allies do not cease to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, continue to clutch at economic sanctions, wage a hostile and slanderous campaign against that country and attempt to lecture its people on how they should live. It is suggested that this particular "code of conduct" should become an example to the international community?

"At their meeting in Moscow, the ministers emphasized: Poland's internal affairs are exclusively a matter for Poland alone and will be resolved only a Poland itself, as has been the case so far."

BULGARIA ISSUES PAMPHLET EXPOSING 'ANTONOV CASE'

LD143043 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 14 Mar 83

["Against Provocations amd Slanders" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Sofia March 14 TASS -- The Bulgarian news agency has issued a pamphlet entitled "Act of Sabotage by Neocrusaders". The book convincingly exposes the sordid anti-Bulgaria campaign of insinuations, crude lies, direct and veiled attempts at linking the name of Sergey Antonov, A Bulgarian citizen who was unlawfully arrested by the Italian authorities, with the heinous act of terrorism -- the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the Second.

The pamphlet compiled from reports by different news agencies familiarises the public with the opinion of sober-minded people in various countries of the world, who condemn the pre-planned campaign aimed at discrediting not only an innocent person, but also a whole country, which condemns terrorism as a means of attaining political aims, and contributes to combatting it.

The publication of the Bulgarian news agency exposes the mechanism of the pre-planned large-scale operation, as a link of the "crusade" against the socialist community called by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The pamphlet sets forth the stand of Bulgaria, which consistently exposes the fierce anti-socialist campaign continued by some Western circles.

It cites numerous facts, which are evidence of the guiding role of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in the so-called "Antonov case". The campaign of slander against the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the countries of socialism, which is being artificially whipped up in the West, is an impudent act of political sabotage, in whose preparation the CIA is taking a most active part, the pamphlet stresses.

REAGAN, NETHERLANDS PREMIER MEET IN WASHINGTON

LD150948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 14 Mar 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Beinov]

[Text] A meeting between President Reagan and Netherlands Prime Minister Lubbers, who has arrived in Washington on a visit, is to be held today. The main subject at the talks will be the forthcoming deployment in a number of West European countries of American medium-range nuclear missiles; these countries include Netherlands, where according to NATO's scheme 48 cruise missiles are to be concentrated.

As is noted in a dispatch from UPI, the Netherlands prime minister will declare his adherence to the NATO missile decision and Reagan's zero option plan for a solution of the Euromissile problem. In this connection, American officials are calling Lubbers' visit a demonstration of Atlantic solidarity. It can hardly be called anything else.

Nevertheless, the Netherlands prime minister must realize that in spite of his own willingness to follow Washington, in Netherlands itself powerful opposition to the American missile plans exist. Numerous opinion polls have shown that the majority of Netherlands people do not want these missiles on their territory. It is no coincidence therefore, that the country's Parliament has twice postponed a decision on this question.

FRANCE: DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR FORCES 'PRIORITY'

LD112118 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Paris March 11 TASS -- The French National Defence Ministry has published a document setting forth concrete programs of developing the French nuclear and conventional armaments in 1983. It reaffirms the French Government's policy for the priority development of the nuclear forces. A total of 25,700 million francs, or 19 per cent of the country's military budget for the current fiscal year, are allocated for this purpose. Thus, under a decision of the Supreme Defence Council, 25 percent more funds than last year are earmarked to fulfill programs connected with the development of the nuclear forces.

Plans for the year provide for testing M-4 multiple-headed nuclear missiles, which will be installed in French nuclear-powered submarines.

The document confirms that preparatory work connected with the building of the seventh nuclear-powered submarine, due to be commission in 1994, is continuing.

France is also undertaking steps to build up its strategic aviation forces. 1983 will mark the start of work to upgrade Mirage-19 planes, which will be carrying new medium-range missiles from 1985. Work to harden silos for 18 strategic missiles in the Albion Plateau in southern France will be carried on.

Also this year work will begin to develop the Gades tactical nuclear missile with a range of more than 350 kilometres. From 1991 these missiles will replace Pluton missiles.

Modernisation of the Navy, in particular the building of 12 new warships, and the Air Force will continue.

FRENCH MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULTS ANALYZED

'Acute Political Struggle'

LD142218 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast; report by Anatoliy Potapov]

[Text] The counting of votes in the French municipal elections only ended on Sunday night-Monday morning. [video recording of vote-counting in progress] The results of the municipal elections nationwide were summed up by the interior minister. All French television channels were working late into the night. It was announced that the left-wing forces had retained control of the vast majority of France's major towns but they lost 31 towns with populations of more than 30,000. In Marseille, despite the furious attack of the right, voters in the second round gave an absolute majority to the alliance of left parties. The present interior minister, Gaston Defferre, stays as city mayor.

On television, commentators and the leaders of the main political parties analyzed the results of the elections. Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF], declared that the right did not achieve its objective of taking revenge for the 1981 presidential and parliamentary elections. [video shows Marchais speaking on elections]

However, the results of the present elections are being seen both by the Communists and Socialists as a warning to the government of the left forces. It is essential to step up the fight against unemployment, inflation, the falling purchasing power of the workers and the effects of the economic crisis.

One of the reasons why the right made some progress was that the Socialists wavered in carrying through the alliance with the Communist Party in a number of the country's major towns. One should say that the right launched a massive political attack with literally all their force. They obtained enormous financial support from certain French capitalist circles. They did not conceal their aim: to drive the left parties out of the town councils of some 100 towns of the country, then call for early parliamentary elections and, if they could manage it, bring down the government.

When the right achieved success in the first round, some reactionary newspapers came out with big headlines and calls to finish off the Communists and Socialists. In some towns the right simply joined in an alliance with groups with clearly fascist leanings. The voters replied here with a mass vote for the union of the left forces.

In the second round the offensive of the right was stopped. But one should bear in mind that the municipal elections are only local ones. That is how they have to be viewed. In the future the government will sum up their results. But one should say that without a doubt the present most acute political struggle will go on in France.

'Weak Points' Exposed

LD150017 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Boris Tumanov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, good evening. The French municipal elections have ended. The opposition did not gain everything it hoped, and the new majority did not lose everything that it could have lost. Can we call escape from defeat a victory? The future will tell.

Meanwhile, I should like to tell you of some conclusions that one can draw, as I see it, from the election campaign and from the municipal elections themselves.

First of all, it is indisputable that the right showed a degree of organization and cohesion without precedent in French political life, just as it showed a deliberate cynicism and demagogy. One has to be, indeed, fiarly cynical to try to make the new majority responsible for the economic and social inheritance that the right left it 2 years ago. One has to be cynical to organize and encourage the flight of French capital abroad, and then to accuse the government of not being able to solve the problem of unemployment and of weakening the French franc. Lastly, one has to be cynical to demand of a majority, which is governing a capitalist country with excellence, a miracle recipe which would immediately get France, by itself, out of the economic crisis which is today hitting the world capitalist system.

And it is precisely the right which invented the demagogic formula of a so-called condemning or warning election. This was a snare formula. But this time, the opposition miscalculated. The French people did not wish to condemn for the sake of condemning. They did not want to condemn the nationalization of the banks and the big French firms. Neither did they want to condemn the expansion of the rights of workers at industrial enterprises. They did not want to condemn efforts of the government in the social sphere.

One can certainly argue over whether the new majority has done too little in 2 years. As for the right, it thinks that the majority has done too much just by inviting the Communists into the government. This is something totally intolerable for Mr Chirac. He cares little who gets electors' votes as long as they do not go to the Communist candidates. The opposition wagered on anticommunism. I do not find that surprising. But I wonder how far the moments of uncertainty which the French Socialists went through this past week are due to the anticommunism which they were openly cultivating not long ago. I know that since the union of the left in France, the Socialists have changed their tone, but Mr Deferre must have found more than once a strange resemblance between the slogans of his adversary today, Mr Jean-Clause Gaudin, and those of his own previous election campaign.

It is in thinking of this that I affirm that the French municipal elections have shown not so much the strength of the opposition, but rather the weak points of the French Socialists, who are at times between two stools. For example, when they do not see the difference between Poland and Chile, or between Afghanistan and El Salvador; as they are when they witness the openly imperialist policy of the United States, yet denounce the claimed Soviet threat; as they are when they want to try a Barbie, but scrupulously refrain from condemning those who protected him for so many years; as they are, finally, when, wanting to improve the capalist system, they doom themselves to carrying out a policy of half-measures.

Certain French Socialist officials recognize that the outcome of the municipal elections can in effect be considered as a warning to the majority. As I see it, the meaning of this warning is absolutely clear. The policy of the new majority should follows, in a more consistent manner, those same principles which were approved by the vote of the French people in 1981.

PCF General Secretary Quoted

LD142034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Pavel Kashparov report from Paris]

[Text] Voting, which came to an end last Sunday in France, was notable for the participation of a record number of voters. Approximately 80 percent of those eligible to vote turned up at the ballot boxes to give their votes for candidates of the municipal councils of the towns in which they live for the next 6 years.

According to data from the French Interior Ministry, the representatives of parties of the left remain in charge in the majority of major cities. This has been achieved, as local observers note, because in the second round, voters responded widely to an appeal by the parties of the left for support for their candidates. In particular voters confirmed their faith in Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, electing him mayor of Lille; and in ministers of state in the government, Deferr and Chevenement, for whom they voted in Marseilles and Belfort.

The main result of the elections, Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party said, speaking yesterday on national television, is that the right wing did not succeed in achieving their aim. They failed to place in doubt the course of the current government and consequently to hinder its implementation. However, Georges Marchais continued, the results of the municipal elections this year must be a serious warning for the left-wing majority in the country.

There is, he stressed, a need for a more effective solution for such urgent problems for the country as unemployment, improving the living standards of workers, and to implement more persistently the programs of the forces of the left which were approved and supported by the majority of French people in May and June 1981.

'DURABILITY OF PEACE' DEPENDS ON FRG FUTURE COURSE

LD122337 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar (TASS) -- The first week after the 6 March elections to the Bundestag has ended. Whereas before the elections the main struggle was being conducted for the votes of the electorate, today the attention of the country is centered on determining the country's future political course and the allocation of the government portfolios, IZVESTIYA writes.

At a press conference which took place in Bonn, Chancellor H. Kohl stated in particular that the voters have given the government a "clear mandate" to carry out a policy of "close alliance with the United States." He spoke in favor of the FRG having the status of one of the "stable supports" of NATO, and supported the decision of the North Atlantic alliance to "arm up," that is to say to deploy new medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and primarily on the territory of the FRG. At the same time the support by the CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] bloc for the Reagan "zero option" was confirmed an option aimed at the unilateral disarmament of the USSR making it incapable of serving as a basis for constructive talks.

But even after the election, the majority of the FRG's population continues to come out against the siting of Pershing and cruise missiles on their soil. This is pointed out in particular in a statement on 10 March by the German Students' Union which includes representatives of young people with the most varied political views and convictions.

Representatives of the Green Party, elected to the Bundestag for the first time, have declared their intention to fight against the siting of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe and also for a ban on the production and stockpiling of atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapons, the commentary says. Its deputies see themselves as representatives of the antiwar and ecological movement in the Bundestag, and are expressing a resolve to struggle for peace and for a clean environment from the parliamentary rostrum.

The composition of the new cabinet should be determined over the coming weeks. The government statement by the newly elected FRG chancellor will evidently also show what path is to be taken in future by the FRG on whose policy the durability of peace in Europe largely depends.

MARX DEATH CENTENARY MARKED IN UK; FUNCTIONS HELD

CPSU Delegation Attends

LD141508 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- A CPSU delegation including Academician Anatoliy Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee (head of the delegation); D.A. Sharif, head of sector of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; have left Moscow for London at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain to attend functions devoted to the death centenary of Karl Marx.

Ceremony Held; Speech Given

LD141931 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] London March 14 TASS -- A ceremony of laying wreaths and a rally on the occasion of the death centenary of Karl Marx, the founder of scientific communism, has been held at his tomb in London's Highgate Cemetery. A CPSU delegation, who arrived here, laid flowers to the monument to Marx on behalf of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Among those who took part in the ceremony of laying wreaths were chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee; Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Horst Dohlus; the leadership of the Communist Party of Great Britain; the ambassadors of the socialist countries accredited in London and representatives of various progressive organizations.

Addressing the meeting, Gordon McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, pointed out Karl Marx's inestimable contribution to the struggle to end oppression and exploitation of millions of people the world over.

In the 100 years since Marx's death, Gordon McLennan continued, vast changes have taken place in the world caused by the victorious socialist revolutions and the gaining of national independence by many countries. The working class of the capitalist countries has become immeasurably stronger, new democratic movements, such as the movement for peace, have been developed. To truly commemorate the achievements and the memory of Marx, McLennan said, we must all meet our responsibilities in the struggle today, above all to secure peace and disarmament and to move towards socialism throughout the world.

We who are gathered here today from his native Germany; from Britain, where he spent the greater part of his life; from the Soviet Union, the first country to achieve socialism; and from many other countries, Gordon McLennan said, are testimony to the strength today of the theory and practice of Marxism throughout the world.

The meeting ended in the singing of the Internationale.

TASS ANALYST SCORES U.S. AID TO ISRAEL

LD132018 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Hardly a day passes by without the American press discoursing on that or other aspect of U.S. "vital interests" in the Middle East. The benefits which the United States has already had or is yet to have from its "presence" in that region are being calculated with infinite cynicism, as if what is at issue is some American state. Today, for instance, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that members of the American Congress are interested to know about the performance of American weapons that were used by the Israelis in Lebanon. In Washington, as is known, they do not waste money and the Congress earmarked to Israel a round sum of money of 2,500 million dollars for the next fiscal year, a rise of 700 million dollars over the current year. The lion's share of aid is known to be used on arming the aggressors and gentlemen congressmen wish to know how efficiently their "gifts" to the Israeli military are used, how lethal they are to the Arabs.

Sharing that wish, the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, recalling two dozen American-Israeli agreements on the exchange of intelligence data, expresses confidence that Israel will transfer to the United States all information that was received in the course of air and ground operations [word indistinct].

The Pentagon and gentlemen congressmen could have satisfied their curiosity without resorting to intelligence data from Tel Aviv: More than enough reports were printed in the world press on the monstrous results of the criminal aggression against Lebanon. Tens of thousands killed and wounded Lebanese and Palestinians, with 77 per cent of them being women, old men and children, burnt down towns and villages, destroyed camps of refugees, the bloody massacre in Sabra and Shatilla, that shocked the whole world -- such is the "efficiency" of American cluster and suction bombs, pellet and phosphorous shells, modern missiles, airplanes and tanks that the Israeli military are armed with to the teeth. The world community qualified all those crimes with full ground as genocide. As to the Pentagon, it views this as nothing but "tests" of military equipment in combat conditions.

Having turned the Middle East into a range for such "tests", Washington pursues a greater aim, developing feverish activity in order to consolidate and broaden American military presence in the region -- under the signboard of the so-called "multinational force" in Lebanon, the strength of which, as was stated by the White House official representative Larry Speakes, might be doubled or even trebled after the withdrawal from Lebanon of Israelis, Syrians and forces of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which practically signifies that Israeli occupation of a considerable part of the Lebanese teritory will become American occupation. And through transferring to the Middle Eastern shores the biggest, seventh American fleet from the Pacific Ocean. As way of preparations for that step, the United States demands that Japan, as was reported by the Tokyo newspaper MAINICHI today, should ensure the defence of sea lanes in the Pacific. Operational bases on Diego-Garcia, at ports of Kenya, Somalia, Oman and a number of other countries are being hurriedly reconstructed for that Pacific armada.

Realisation of these dangerous imperial designs of Washington can only plunge the peoples of the Middle East into the abyss of new incalculable calamities and bury for long their hopes for peace, security and the right to be master of their own future.

U.S. 'ESCALATING' MILITARY PRESENCE IN MIDEAST

LD121620 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Here are the comments by Valentin Lapin on the situation in the Middle East:

In this region those who started are supporting aggression in Lebanon and who are now threatening to attack Syria are continuing to play with fire. The concentration of Israeli tanks in the Lebanese Valley of Al-Biqa' at the Syrian border and the ultimatum to Syria to give up its legitimate protection against Israeli air attacks indicate that Tel Aviv is making plans for a new military venture.

Clearly the only way to prevent the fire from spreading is for Israeli troops to withdraw from Lebanon and guarantee Lebanon independence and territorial integrity. But Tel Aviv and Washington are not planning to do either. The associates in the so-called strategic cooperation have got Lebanon in a death grip. Israeli troops are occupying southern Lebanon and committing crimes there. American units in the so-called multinational force are settled in the Beirut area. But now preparations are underway for the next step. Tel Aviv has worked out a new plan and wants to impose it on Lebanon. Israel's foreign affairs minister, Shamir, went to Washington to agree on the details. The American press beforehand dubbed it a compromise plan, but the plan says nothing about the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor from Lebanon, and there is no hint that Israel will give up its military control over the Lebanese south. The only compromise is that Israeli troops would not patrol foreign territory alone, but together with American troops.

Now it has become clear what the U.S. President meant when he recently announced plans to increase the military contingent in Lebanon and extend its sphere of disposition. Posing to the Lebanese as peacemakers and a good mediator, Washington is pursuing its policy of consolidating its hegemony in the Middle East and escalating its military presence in the region. This policy, based on force, cannot be called anything else but playing with fire, because the encouragement and support of aggressors will lead to further aggravation of tensions in the area.

EGYPTIAN MANEUVERS COINCIDE WITH U.S. FLEET VISIT

LD132022 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Large-scale maneuvers with live ammunition began in Egypt today. Land, air and naval units as well anti-aircraft weaponery are taking part in the maneuvers. Egyptian papers reported that such large-scale maneuvers have not taken place before in the country's history. It is significant that it is taking place at a time when a group of U.S. military ships headed by the nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz have arrived in Alexandria.

SYRIAN REVOLUTION DAY RALLIES RECALL USSR SUPPORT

Friendship Society Praise

PM141247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Mass Rally"]

[Text] Damascus, 10 Mar -- A mass rally has been held here. It was organized by the Syrian Arab-Soviet Friendship Society to celebrate the Syrian national holiday -- revolution day.

The Syrian people, Ahmad Dirgham, vice president of the society, said at the rally have achieved considerable successes in building a new society. Numerous hostile acts by imperialist and Zionist forces against Syria have ended in failure.

This was made possible by the selfless assistance of Syria's friends, primarily the Soviet Union. Relying on the USSR's support, the Syrian people are waging a struggle against U.S. imperialism's dangerous plots.

In an effort to establish dominion in the Near East, A. Dirgham pointed out, the forces of imperialism and Zionism are continuing to incite Israel to new aggression against Syria. However, the Syrian people have faith in victory and in the help of their friends headed by the Soviet Union, loyal friends of all the peoples struggling for freedom and independence.

Ba'th Party Gratitude

PM141411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "National Holiday"]

[Text] Damascus, 9 Mar -- A mass rally to mark Syria's revolution day -- its national holiday -- has been held in Damascus. Addressing it, M.Z. al-Mashariqah, deputy secretary general of the Ba'th Party regional command, noted Syria's determination to pursue a course of progress in the interests of the working masses.

Opposition to imperialist and Zionist plots, the struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territories and the implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights remain in the main elements of Syria's foreign policy, M.Z. al-Mashariqah stated.

He expressed Syria's desire to develop and strengthen cooperation with the socialist countries.

The deputy secretary general of the Ba'th Party regional command noted the great significance of firm friendship between Syria and the Soviet Union. The Syrian people, the Ba'th Party, the national progressive front and the workers and peasants are profoundly grateful to the Soviet Union which supports the Arabs' just cause, M.Z. al-Mashariqah said in conclusion.

USSR-KUWAIT RELATIONS PRAISED; GROMYKO CITED

LD112009 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Twenty years have passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Kuwait. Here is what our commentator Vladimir (Petin) has to say:

Soviet-Kuwaiti relations and cooperation have been developing and becoming stronger since their establishment, in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect. They have been bringing benefits to both countries as well as to world peace.

The identify or proximity of stands between the two countries toward vital international issues constitute the basis for political cooperation between the USSR and Kuwait. The two sides believe that the safeguarding of peace and the bolstering of detente are among the most important matters facing mankind.

The two countries have identical stands toward the question of the establishment of a just lasting peace in the Middle East. They feel that the basic obstacle in the way of achievement of this peace lies in Israel's expansionist aggressive policy which is bolstered and encouraged by the United States. Had it not been for U.S. help, Israel would not have been able to act so isolently, committing barbaric aggression against Lebanon and bloody crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The USSR has praised the plan drawn up by the Fes Arab summit conference to resolve the Middle East conflict and has declared that the principles contained in the plan are not incompatible with those for which the USSR has been struggling for many years.

The USSR and Kuwait believe that no true peace can be established in the Middle East through individual or partial deals. For this reason, the Kuwaiti leadership advocates support for the Soviet proposal which calls for the holding of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Soviet support for the just cause of the Arabs enjoys great appreciation in Kuwait. In a recent interview with the Saudi magazine AL-MAJALLAH, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad stated: We appreciate the Soviet attitude toward the Arab causes and for this reason we will never forget this nor will we forget the Soviet political and military help.

The attitudes of the USSR and Kuwait are also in harmony regarding the question of safeguarding peace and security in the Gulf region. They protest against the presence of foreign military bases in this region and the deployment of nuclear weapons there. They also protest all forms of foreign interference in the internal affairs of the gulf countries and support their rights to protect the security of the region by themselves and to administer their natural resources freely.

The USSR and Kuwait call for the holding of an international conference on the Indian Ocean as soon as possible so that practical measures can be taken to transform the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

The two countries consider the improvement of conditions in the gulf will help put an end to the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq as fast as possible, and advocate the settlement of all issues of contention between the two countries by peaceful means and negotiations.

The exchange of visits by the officials of both countries constitute an important factor in the development of cordial relations between the USSR and Kuwait. In 1964, the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of finance and industry at the time, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, who is now the amir of Kuwait, visited the USSR and this led to the signing of an agreement for economic and technological cooperation and another for cultural cooperation. The visit of Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad to the USSR in November 1975 was a milestone in the development of Kuwaiti-Soviet relations. During that visit, the two sides discussed the necessary steps to expand bilateral relations between them. In the following years, agreements and protocols were signed concerning the establishment of an air route between them and the exchange of television and radio programs and the exchange of news between the Soviet TASS and the Kuwaiti KUNA. The agreements also covered cooperation in the field of sports. Agreements were also signed between the Soviet and Kuwaiti chambers of commerce and industry.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Kuwait, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko sent a cable to Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad. In this cable, Gromyko said that the positive experience gained during these years of the development of Soviet-Kuwaiti relations, based on the principle of equality and respect of sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, will help bolster friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Kuwait for the good of the peoples of both countries and for peace in the Middle East.

In his cable to Gromyko, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad affirmed Kuwait's determination to continue also in the future to march along the road of cooperation between the two countries in all fields for the good of the Soviet and Kuwaiti peoples.

USSR-IRAN CULTURAL SOCIETIES MARK ANNIVERSARY

10 Mar Session

PM141037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] The 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Iran was marked by an expanded session of the society's board in Moscow 10 March.

Moscow Meeting

NCI21425 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Report on a meeting of the Soviet-Iranian cultural society held in the Hall of Friendship with Foreign Nations in Moscow, marking the 20th anniversary of the society's foundation -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Active members, scholars, cultural personalities, diplomats, representatives of Moscow's social circles and radio, television and press correspondents attended the meeting. Employees of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Soviet Union, headed by the embassy's second secretary, Mr Nikham, also attended.

Academician Yevgeniy Sergeyev, chairman of the society, who spoke in detail at the meeting, said: 14 March marks the 20th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Society. Since its founding our society has played a noteworthy part in strengthening the bonds of friendship and the creation of further good understanding between the Soviet Union and Iran.

Our society has three branches in the Soviet republics in the Caucasus -- in Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan -- where steps are being taken to acquaint the inhabitants of the republics bordering Iran with the life and culture of the Iranian people.

During the years of its activities the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Society helped acquaint the Soviet people with the past and present culture of Iran and expand Soviet-Iranian relations and various aspects of joint cooperation. Our society holds official ceremonies devoted to historic anniversaries, Soviet-Iranian cooperation and Iranian literature. The members of the society's board of directors regularly contacted members of Iranian delegations visiting the Soviet Union.

Academician Sergeyev then said that there is no doubt that the closing down of the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Society, which was established in 1943 [as heard], has decreased the extent of our two countries' social relations. He added that this decision surprised the Soviet Union's social circles, which have always supported an expansion of cultural relations between the Soviet Union and Iran. However, we hope the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Society will resume its activities to the benefit of the expansion of friendly relations between the two peoples based on the principle of good-neighborliness.

While assessing the steps taken by the Soviet-Iranian cultural society for 20 years, we believe that this society's objective is to strengthen the bases of friendship between the Soviet and Iranian peoples. We will strive, in the future too, to acquaint the Soviet people with the life, culture and art of Iran. This is a major duty of the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Society.

Professor (Enver Aliyev), deputy chairman of the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Society, spoke at the meeting in the Hall of Friendship with Foreign Nations and said, among other things:

Cultural relations between the Soviet and Iranian people have deep roots. Therefore, when we observe the 20th anniversary of the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Society, this does not mean that it was only after the formation of this society -- that is during the past 20 years -- that there have been cultural relations between the Soviet and Iranian people. The culture, history, life and activities of the peoples of our southern neighbor has always been of interest to our people. In 1963, outstanding Soviet Iranologists decided to form the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Society in order to further expand cultural relations between the two countries. A total number of more than 50,000 people are members of the society.

Participants in the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Society meeting also listened with interest to a speech by Professor (Dniyl Komisarov), deputy chairman of the society and the oldest Iranoligist in the Soviet Union, who cited the history of the society's formation. Professor (Komisarov) said:

During the days when the society was formed, we visited various production units, schools, scientific organizations, factories and workshops in the country. In all these places we spoke about Iran and its culture, history and exquisite ancient art. We invited individuals and delegations of workers of production units to become members of the society. I do not want to repeat all that has been said here about our society's activities. I only want to point out that our society played and plays a great role in the strengthening of the bases of good neighborly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran. We consider this to be our duty and we are seriously determined to continue our activities to the benefit of the Soviet and Iranian people and to the benefit of universal peace.

At the end of the meeting, Academician Yevgeniy Sergeyev, chairman of the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Society, thanked the audience, namely the employees of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Soviet Union, for participating in the society's meeting which was held on the 20th anniversary of its formation.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET IN TUNIS

LD112321 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has announced that the Executive Committee will hold its next meeting in Tunis on March to draft the text of the memorandum containing the resolutions of the Palestine National Council session held last month in Algeria. This memorandum will constitute the program for the organization's activities during the next stage.

It is significant that the Palestine National Council, by rejecting the Camp David accords and the U.S. President Reagan's plan, declaring that they are unsuitable as the basis for a settlement of the conflict in the Middle East because they deny the Arab Palestinian people their right to self-determination and forming their own state, affirmed the unity of Palestinian ranks and their determination to establish their inalienable national rights with all means available to them.

USSR-CUBA CULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS END IN MOSCOW

PM141143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cultural Cooperation"]

[Text] The second session of the Soviet-Cuban intergovernmental commission on cultural cooperation ended in Moscow on 10 March.

It discussed a wide range of questions relating to the development of the fraternal socialist cultures at the present stage, in particular cooperation in the sphere of cultural enlightenment work, higher education, television and radio. The sides also exchanged experience of work with creative youth.

The delegations at the session were headed on the Soviet side of the commission by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU central committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and by chairman of the Cuban side of the commission Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and Cuban minister of culture.

A protocol was signed on the results of the session.

TASS ON U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD111555 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent N. Pakhomov reports:

The U.S. Administration has decided to step up sharply Washington's interference in Central America so as to keep the sanguinary pro-American dictatorships in power and to suppress the national liberation movements in the region.

Speaking at a convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, President Reagan announced his intention to increase military aid to the Salvadoran regime to 110 million dollars this year. It is also planned to sharply intensify the training of Salvadoran punitive troops, specifically in the territory of the USA, where the anti-Cuban, anti-Nicaraguan and other scum are being trained under the direction of "instructors" from the CIA and Pentagon. The head of the Washington administration did not deny the possibility that the number of American military "advisers" will be increased in El Salvador. It has now been proved by documentary evidence that these "advisers" are directly involved in combat operations on the side of the troops of the reactionary regime. The master of the White House said that this question is now being "considered" in the administration.

It is also planned to increase considerably American economic support to the anti-people regimes in Central America. Reagan said that 168 million dollars would be allocated additionally for these purposes.

President Reagan dished up his decision as a new "regional peace initiative" of Washington although it is quite clear that his administration places reliance on a military, and not political, solution of the Central American problems. Characteristically, Reagan is strongly against any talks with the participation of all the sides concerned in El Salvador.

The head of the U.S. Administration spoke at length on Washington's desire for ensuring "democracy" and "human rights" in Central American countries and holding "free elections" there.

The utter hypocrisy of these words is made clear by the fact that all American "aid" goes precisely to the most anti-democratic and bloody regimes in the region, especially the Salvadoran regime notorious for its brutal suppression of civilians.

Reagan's statement showed that Washington continues to regard Central and Latin America as its fief where the USA intends to do what it pleases irrespective of the will and interests of the peoples of these countries. The U.S. President said directly that he regards the Caribbean Sea and Central America as a "frontier" of the United States which was "vital interests" there.

The President extolled his so-called "Caribbean initiative" and expressed the desire to take control of the enormous resources of the countries of the Western Hemisphere to which he invariably referred as "our hemisphere". He stressed that the Panama Canal, Mexico, and the sea lanes in the Caribbean basin are of great strategic importance to Washington.

The expansion of U.S. interference in Central America also fully agrees with Washington's global strategic designs. The absence of strong positions in this region, Reagan says, will limit the ability of the USA to operate in more remote areas such as Europe, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Sea of Japan.

In his statement President Reagan rudely attacked the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua to whom he ascribed imaginary machinations in Central America. The fear felt by Washington in face of the historical inevitability of progressive transformations in the region was reflected in Reagan's statement on his desire to stop the advance of communism and to prevent the countries of the region from strengthening ideological ties with the Soviet Union. All this shows once more the pathologic anti-communism of the present Washington administration and its hopeless attempts to turn back the wheel of history.

The growing American interference in Central America and the prospect that this region of the world may become a "second Vietnam" for the USA gives rise to serious concern among sober-minded politicians. In the opinion of A. Cranston, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the U.S. Administration is stepping on the road which may land the country in a quagmire, similar to the Vietnam venture. Its enhanced support to the Salvadoran regime represents a major escalation of U.S. interference in that country, says a statement issued by the Council on Hemispheric Affairs. Reagan's decision, this organisation said, is one more desperate attempt to secure a military victory for the anti-people dictatorial regime in El Salvador, a regime which ruthlessly violates human rights.

New York March 11 TASS -- When Reagan was speaking in Washington, the ABC television company reports, the American ambassador in El Salvador was touring the country and urged the commanders of local garrisons to display more professionalism in response to increased American aid.

KIRKPATRICK REMARKS ON CENTRAL AMERICA ASSAILED

PM141325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov article under the rubric "Who Is Against Detente": "Diplomatic Ventriloquist"]

[Text] When the Congress was confirming Jeane J. Kirkpatrick's appointment to the post of U.S. permament representative at the United Nations, she told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that in her future post she "does not intend to resort either to threats or self-disparagement in private or public contacts with the delegations of countries represented at the United Nations.

And she would pursue the foreign policy approved by President Reagan, although she had no intention of merely playing the part of the "ventriloquist's dummy."

That was in 1981. Kirkpatrick must be given her due -- in the last 2 years she has not engaged in self-disparagement either privately or publicly in the United Nations, and she has indeed scrupulously fulfilled all the White House's foreign policy directives. It is only because of that very scrupulousness that she has constantly had to break the first part of her promise to the Senate committee. After all, instructions have constantly arrived on her desk from the White House to intimidate these people, threaten those and pressure all the others so as to make them fulfill Washington's will. Throughout those years Kirkpatrick has been solely engaged in intimidating people, including the United Nations itself, which, in her view, is too critical of the United States. Washington's permanent representative can constantly be heard threatening to deny U.S. financial support to this or that UN institution if the countries represented there adopt decisions which do not suit the White House.

Before the Reagan administration came to power J. Kirkpatrick was a professor of political studies. You can see what kind of "scientific approach" she adopted from a secret document which, according to the Indian weekly LINK which published it, was prepared by J. Kirkpatrick itself. In this document the high-ranking diplomatic ventriloquist who is a stranger to self-disparagement submits the following recommendations for the future to the makers of U.S. foreign policy: "The use of force has always been part of the historical process and we need not fear it. American interests must be defended by means of resolute actions....without taking account of the objections of the European allies, not to mention Third World countries (that is, developing countries -- V.V.)."

People in the United States tried to disclaim this document but the American weekly NEWSWEEK let down those who were trying to refute it by publishing an interview with Kirkpatrick the other day in its latest March issue. The interview leaves no room for doubt as to the authenticity of the document quoted in LINK. The interview with J. Kirkpatrick contains the same arrogance characteristic of all the apologists of the "American empire," the same disregard for the opinion of other peoples and the same pogromist recommendations. The U.S. representative at the United Nations states without batting an eyelid that Washington's current support for the butcher regimes in Central America is nothing but a matter of "ensuring U.S. security." After all, according to the geographical knowledge of the former teacher of political studies, the U.S. "fourth border" runs right through Central America, almost to Panama: There is nothing odd about this, she asserts: "If the Gulf of Aqaba (in the Red Sea -- V.B.) is important from the viewpoint of our security, then the same can certainly be said for the Gulf of Mexico." Let us note that those very words -- the "fodder border: -- were repeated by President Reagan on 10 March in his speech devoted to Central America. That is relevant to the question of the "ventriloquist's dummy."

Kirkpatrick (and Reagan too) states that in order to protect this U.S. "border" it is necessary to immediately step up assistance to antipopular juntas in the region, and first and foremost to see to an immediate emergency injection of dollars for the Salvadoran military, to the tune of at least $60 million. What for? Apparently for rebuffing the "potential strategic threat to the United States" which could allegedly "arise as a result of a strong Soviet military presence in the Caribbean and Central America." It must be supposed that J. Kirkpatrick knows better than most that there is no Soviet military presence there. But American diplomatic ventriloquism is a peculiar science based not on objective truth but on slander and lies. THE WASHINGTON STAR once wrote that Kirkpatrick's lectures are strong on "convincing the audience." That is clearly not in accordance with the impression gained by those who listen regularly to her "lectures" in the United Nations and in those countries which she visits in the course of diplomatic tours on how they should march in step with the United Nations.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Ustinov Tours Murmansk

PM101251 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "For Festivities in Murmansk"]

[Text] Murmansk, 9 Mar -- Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, arrived here today. He will take part in the festivities to mark the presentation of the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class to the city.

At the airport D.F. Ustinov was met my V.N. Ptitsyn, first secretary of the Murmansk CPSU Obkom; A.P. Zazulin, chairman of the oblispolkom; T.N. Shcherbavev, first secretary of the CPSU grokom; and Yu. Z. Balashkin, chairman of the gorispolkom; representatives of party, soviet and public organizations and military leaders.

D.F. Ustinov viewed new residential districts, visited the "Murmansk shipyard," and met with workers at other fishing industry enterprises. He enquired about the working people's living and consumer service conditions, the technical equipping of ships and coastal services and wished the workers new successes in fulfilling the 5-year plan targets.

The USSR defense minister laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin.

Demichev Visits Estonia

LD132007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, was in Estonia 10-13 March to take part in the final events of the all-union Soviet music festival and the irregular session of the board of the USSR Union of Composers. He was briefed on the activity of cultural and art institutions and visited industrial enterprises and farms. A meeting was held with members of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Shevardnadze, Kunayev

PM111231 [Editorial Report] The following appearances by republic Communist Party Central Committee first secretaries have been reported in recent editions of the Russian-language republic press:

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 6 March 1983 front-pages a KAZTAG report on a 5 March Alma-Ata International Women's Day meeting at which D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, was among republic leaders in the presidium. The meeting reportedly elected "an honorary presidium comprising the Politburo of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee."

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA 6 March front-pages a GRUZINFORM report on a 5 March Tbilisi International Women's Day Meeting at which E. Shevardnadze was among republic leaders in the presidium. The meeting reportedly elected an honorary presidium comprising the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

ZARYA VOSTOKA 1 March front-pages a GRUZINFORM report on a "routine meeting of the working group on improving the efficiency of the development of sectors and enterprises in the republic's national economy headed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee."

The report states that "Comrade E.A. Shevarnadze summed up the results of the working group meeting," which discussed "the further development of local industry and the growth of consumer goods output."

Shevarnadze Attends Tbilisi Celebrations

PM071537 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Feb 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Happy Birthday, Republic"]

[Excerpt] A festive session of the Tbilisi City Soviet, held jointly with representatives of the city's party and public organizations and military units of the Tbilisi garrison, was devoted to the republic's birthday, the 62d anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Georgia. It was held 25 February at the Z. Paliashvili State Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet.

The presidium consisted of Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.A. Andronikashvili, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Gilashvili, D.L. Karvelishvili, G.V. Kolbin, D.I. Patisashvili, T.V. Rostiashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, N.A. Chitanava, Z.A. Chkheidze, T.I. Mosashvili; as well as party and labor veterans, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, the best representatives of the capital's working class, scientific and cultural workers, and leading party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers.

The festive session was opened by B.E. Saralidze, chairman of the Tbilisi city Soviet Ispolkom.

The national anthems of the USSR and the Georgian SSR were played.

Unanimously and to the accompaniment of stormy applause, those gathered at the session elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A report on the 62d anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Georgia was delivered by G.D. Gabuniya, first secretary of Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom.

Shevardnadze Addresses State Committee

LD142018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Tasks facing the Georgian State Committee for Agricultural Production, which was set up with a view to perfecting the structure of management of the agroindustrial complex, were discussed at a conference which ended in Tbilisi today. The committee comprises republican Ministries of Agriculture, Land Improvement and Water Conservancy, and Selkhoztekhnika.

The new committee is intended to resolve the problems of intensification of agricultural production promptly and efficiently. Such a centralization is a continuation of the long-term experiment to further perfect the territorial-sector management [territorial'no-otraslevoye upravleniye] of agriculture. Started in the republic in the mid-seventies in Abashskiy Rayon, it has received universal propagation.

Questions of implementing spring field work and cattle wintering in an organized way were also discussed, and specific measures were drawn up for the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

The conference was addressed by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Solomentsev Attends Writer's Soiree

LD142049 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast; Video shows Solomentsev, Shauro, Markov, Mikhaylkov and others at soiree]

[Excerpt] Today in Moscow in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions a soiree was held devoted to the 75th anniversary of Hero of Socialist Labor, Lenin and USSR State prize winner, writer Sergey Vladimirovich Mikhaylkov.

Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Cultural Department were present at the soiree. Comrade Markov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Writers, and others spoke of the contribution of the hero of the day to the treasures of Soviet culture.

ZAPOROZHYE OBLAST TRANSPORT OFFICIALS FIRED

PM1111435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "IZVESTIYA's Effectiveness; Zaporzhye People's Control Obkom on Article 'Where the Shady Path Leads...' (Nos 52/53 for 1983)"

[Text] As committee chairman S. Manovitskiy has reported, the instances of crude violations of labor, production and plan discipline in motor transport enterprise No 07065 quoted in the article have been confirmed. No effective control had been established there over the utilization of large trucks on intercity routes and over the strict observance of directive organs' requirements as regards improving the work of motor transport and of departmental instructions and statutes. Large scale writeups were a matter of systematic practice at the motor transport enterprise during the transportation of national economic freight. Some long-distance drivers were effectively given the opportunity to use the vehicles as they chose. Out of the 80 contracts entered into in 1982 with associations, combines, plants and organizations for the transportation of state freight, 25 were not fulfilled. The motor transport enterprise had to pay R13,600 in damages to its customers. The leaders of the motor transport enterprise ducked out of the execution of their direct official duties.

The People's Control Committee has removed from their posts M. Vladyka, director of motor transport enterprise No 07065; G. Shkoda, deputy director in charge of operations; and A. Razumeyko, chief of truck column No 4. In partial restitution for damages inflicted on the state, M. Vladyka, G. Shkoda and A. Razumeyko have each been fined 3 months' salary. L. Zhuravlevoy, chief accountant at the motor transport enterprise, has been severely reprimanded and fined one month's salary. I. Tikhonskiy, acting chief of the Zaporozhye Oblast trucking administration, has been severely reprimanded and the committee has instructed him to take immediate measures to eliminate the shortcomings which have come to light.

The People's Control Committee has sent the materials of the inspection to the oblast prosecutor's office.

'SILENT REFORM' OF CULTURAL PROBLEMS ADVOCATED

LD142210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 14 Mar 83

[By Branko Stosic]

[Text] Moscow, March 14 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet party leadership has asked Soviet cultural workers and artists to "enhance the ideological-educational role" of Soviet art and improve its "ideological effectiveness".

This means that the efforts to carry out a "silent reform", aimed above all at modernising the administrative apparatus and production by strengthening discipline, will not encompass Soviet culture as well.

Workers engaged in propaganda, literary criticism, theatre and music have received directives to "keep abreast" of the party orientation and contribute to the education of the masses.

Leading party officials in charge of cultural affairs and party organs have been pointing to "serious social and ethical problems".

Minister of Culture Petr Demichev, for example, says that no preparations are being made in the Soviet Union to abolish pop music though he is not happy about its "general level".

The examples set by some dramatists, film-makers, music ensembles and singers of popular and folk songs who exert major influence on the "creation of communist convictions of the masses" show that a radical change is possible, Soviet ideologies and propagandists note.

Minister Demichev says that eyes must not be shut to "serious problems". He warns that "there are still many unrefined plays" on theatre repertoires and that there are "too many plays by authors from capitalist countries.

Reviewers in party organs note, for example, that though the scientific-technical revolution is among the chief party objectives "no really good plays" have been devoted to this theme.

Another cultural problem, in their view, is the "strong influence of Western vogues", especially in popular music. Minister Demichev warned that under this influence people are becoming "exclusively consumers of music" and that "young people have forgotten how to sing".

PRAVDA ON NEED TO COUNTER WATER POLLUTION

PM132129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Keep the Water Clean"]

[Excerpts] In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone R1.2 billion was spend on constructing systems for water recycling and reuse in industry. The water in rivers and lakes has become cleaner, they contain more fish and Soviet people's living and leisure conditions have improved. At the same time a considerable economic gain has been obtained. After all, according to experts R11 billion would have had to be spent on the preparation and use of the equivalent amount of fresh water.

Work on saving water resources is continuing in the 11th 5-Year Plan. As a result the consumption of fresh water for industrial and agricultural purposes has decreased by 4 percent since 1980, recycled water supplies have increased by 7 percent, and the volume of effluent discharged has decreased by one-fourth.

The protection of the environment is a nationwide task. It is the duty of ministries and departments to increase the attention paid to preventing pollution of water reservoirs. A special role in this is to be played by the Ministries of the Chemical Industry; Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building; and Instrument Making, automation equipment and control systems. The use of effluent-free production methods is still being hampered by a shortage of chemical purification reagents, highly effective corrosion inhibitors, methods and equipment for the treatment of precipitation and for desalination, and instruments for monitoring water quality. In some parts of the country water is a raw material in short supply.

And in many cases it is cheaper and more efficient to cut consumption than to supply water from afar. Over the past 10 years antipollution measures have been implemented at 1,045 enterprises in 135 cities. However, a thrifty concern for saving this valuable natural resource is still not being shown everywhere. For instance, the installation of an effluent-free system is being held up at the Navoiazot production association. Work to stop the discharge of effluent is dragging on at the Yavan electrochemical plant in Tajikistan. Ministries, departments and local party and soviet organs must daily concern themselves with measures to protect and save water resources.

The role and responsibility of USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources supervisory organs must be raised. When authorizing enterprises and organization to use water, these organs are called upon to strive with the utmost resolve to keep consumption volumes to a minimum and to insist on increased recycling and reuse of water, on the introduction of progressive techniques and on the careful purification of effluent. A strict thrift policy must be the rule everywhere.

Considerable sums are allocated for antipollution measures and the construction of purification installations. It is quite inadmissible when, because of violations of the rules for their operation, their unsatisfactory technical condition or insufficient staffing, they do not operate at full capacity. Such installations are badly exploited at the Shepetovka oil plant, the Khmelnitskiy and Dnepropetrovsk meat combines, the Shebekino biochemical plant and the meat combines in the cities of Frzhevalsk and Rybachye in Kirghizia. For instance, of 50 enterprises of the main administration of the microbiological industry situated on the territory of the RSFSR, purification installations are fully functional at only 6. Sector and enterprise leaders must rectify the situation. Much depends on the persistence of the local soviets, whose rights and potential have been considerably increased. Thus the draft annual and 5-year environmental protection plans now have to be submitted by enterprises and organizations to local soviets for examination, and half the water charges will be paid into local budgets.

The use of mineral fertilizers and chemical pest and weed killers in the fields is on the increase. The high nitrogen and potassium content in the rainwater and melt water running off the fields means, in particular, that the reservoirs begin to "flower" -- algae develop rapidly in the summer. Chemists must step up their efforts to develop slow-dissolving varieties of fertilizers. A special role is assumed by the preservation of forest water protection zones and a careful attitude to water meadows. The people's initiative must be developed, and environmental protection societies' efforts in planning forest zones along the banks of rivers and other reservoirs must be supported.

Not everywhere has a barrier been placed in the way of the discharge of household and everyday effluent into water reservoirs. For instance, biological purification installations have not been completed within the set deadlines in the cities of Vladimir, Murom, Kineshma and Tambov. Appropriate capacities have not been fully commissioned in Perm, Cheboksary and Kirov.

Water is one of the most indispensable natural resources for the national economy and every man. Let us keep it clean and protect its abundance in our rivers and lakes!

BRIEFS

MINISTER APPOINTED -- The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Gavriko Bagrati Mirzoyan as the Armenian SSR minister of communications. [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 16 Feb 83 p 2 GF]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS COMMISSION ON FOOD SUPPLIES

LD141158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] A routine meeting of the commission of the USSR Council of Ministers presidium on issues of the agroindustrial complex today examined questions pertaining to the implementation of tasks set forth by the Food Program for increasing the production of fruit and vegetables and for developing stockbreeding for meat.

The relevant ministries and departments have been instructed to take concrete measures to enable improved supplies to the population in 1983 and 1984 of a wide choice of vegetables, fruit and berries, as well as sharply reducing losses of products at all stages of production, transportation, storage and processing. Attention was drawn to the need to further improve stock reproduction.

A number of measures for the soonest possible completion of the preparation of K-700 tractors for spring field work were outlined. The commission pointed out the need for timely measures at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and haulage enterprises to prepare for the mass transportation of agricultural goods during the harvest. Proposals to improve economic relations between agriculture and other branches of the national economy were also studied.

NURIYEV TOURS BELORUSSIA; DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

PM101657 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 5 Mar 83 p 1

[BELTA report: "To Work Profitably and To Full Use"]

[Text] Comrade Z.N. Nurivev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers presidium commission for questions of the agroindustrial complex visited the republic 1-5 March.

At the Belorussian CP Central Committee Z.N. Nurivev met with N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers. Taking part in their talks were: N.I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and Yu.M. Khusainov, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Z.N. Nurivev visited a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Minsk and Grodno Oblasts; called in on teams, farmsteads and machine yards where he met and talked to farm managers and specialists, animal husbandry workers, machine operators and rayon agroindustrial associations' staff. Specific ways of implementing the Food Program, improving the fertility and effective use of land, intensifying fodder production, perfecting the structure of the fodder crop area, organization of repairs and technical services, and the readiness of the machinery and tractor pool were discussed in detail and with commitment. Z.N. Nurivev inquired about people's working, living and recreational conditions.

Participating in the examination of the work of agroindustrial complex subdivisions were N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; N.I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; Yu.M. Khusainov, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; and First Secretaries of Belorussian CP obkoms V.A. Mikulich and L.G. Kletskov.

Z.N. Nurivev met with leaders of the agroindustrial complex at republican and oblast level at the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers. A thorough analysis was made of oblast agroindustrial associations' practical activity, and of questions of strengthening the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and in particular, that of farms making a loss or only small profits.

The state of readiness of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of other subdivisions for successfully carrying out spring sowing, setting up a firm basis for the harvest and prevention of harvest losses, completion of the wintering of cattle, increasing the production and procurement of livestock products and stepping up the pace of housing construction in rural areas were examined.

Much attention was paid to questions of perfecting the management of agricultural production, and the establishment and intensification of the activity of rayon agroindustrial associations. They must constantly aim at the intensification of crop farming and fodder production, raising the productivity of livestock raising, extensive introduction of financial autonomy, the team contract method and of achievements of scientific-technical progress in production.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON UZBEKISTAN SOWING CAMPAIGN

PM091033 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Mar 83 p 1

[SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent A. Uzilevskiy report under the rubric "In Uzbekistan's Fields": "The First Days of the Sowing"]

[Text] In the fields of Uzbekistan, warmed by the southern sun, shoots of barely, alfalfa and fodder beet have appeared, offering the promise of an early harvest and thus the possibility of repeat sowings.

"Spring tasks -- that is the main thing the new rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations are engaged in now," B.R. Rakhimov, chairman of the republican commission on questions of the agroindustrial complex, said, commenting on the situation.

Yes, it is indeed the main thing now. Examing the course of field work at the very beginning of March, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee drew attention to the need to carry out the sowing in a well-organized way, to a high standard, as early as possible. This orientation is no accident. It is dictated by the experience of last year, when because of bad weather in the spring there was not enough time and the harvesting was left until late. At the same time many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tashkent Oblast and even in the Karakalpak ASSR sowed the fields early and then coped with the harvesting before the rainy season.

This means that from the very first spring days every hour must be cherished and we must struggle actively for a good harvest. At the recent rally the republic's farmers pledged to produce 3 million tons of grain, including more than 2 million tons of corn. The corn sowing has already begun in Surkhan-Darya Oblast. The area assigned to corn has been extended by 50,000 hectares. Hundreds of Komsomol youth teams have set about growing a 100-quintal grain crop. This valuable initiative requires all-round support.

In Uzbekistan cereals account for a considerable proportion of grain production. Unfortunately a number of farms in Kashka-Darya and other southern oblasts have not yet finished the spring sowing and are top-dressing winter crops only slowly, although another crop -- a fodder crop -- must be grown on these fields after the harvest.

In the southern and middle zones of the republic the sowing and planting of truck farming crops are getting under way. Several thousand hectares of open ground is already occupied by early vegetables in Surkhan-Darya, Tashkent and Samarkand Oblasts. Specialized kolkhoz and sovkhozes are speeding up the rate of planting early potatoes. The republic's food program provides for the resolution in the next few years of the problem of supplying the population with potatoes from its own production. In the current year 319,000 tons of tubers are to be grown ir kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields, and 431.000 tons on all categories of farms.

The Tashkent Oblast potato growers have set about their work energetically.

They have decided to increase the production of this valuable food crop by one-third this year compared with last year. Specialized farms, teams and units are emulating the best collectives in Kalininskiy and Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayons, which regularly obtain 200-250 quintals of tubers per hectare. More than 3,000 hectares of well-tilled land are already occupied by potatoes on the oblast's farms. The planting is being done mechanically, using graded tubers of early maturing varieties.

At the same time the sowing campaign has sharply exacerbated the problem of growing seed potatoes. The practice of shipping in seed material from other parts of the country is not justified. In many places there is a shortage of seed. The republican Institute of vegetable and potatoe growing has not produced a single new variety of potatoe for decades and has not been able to set seed growing work to rights. Some scientists are of the opinion that local soil and climatic conditions are unsuitable for raising new varieties of potatoes. But this assertion was refuted by D.T. Abdukarimov, a doctor of agricultural sciences from Samarkand, who created the promising "Zaraf shan" variety with its high yield and disease resistance. The propagation and regional classification of the new variety will continue this year.

The agroindustrial association in Tashkent Oblast adopted the correct decision. Here seed growing teams and units were created on specialized kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the most fertile land was assigned to them and they were provided with the necessary machinery and experienced cadres. According to regulated techniques, they are planting tubers of the most productive varieties for local conditions.

A seed shortage is being experienced in a number of vegetable crops too. Seed production is poorly organized even in the specialized Uzbek SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming. The plan for seed procurement for this year's sowing was fulfilled for only 5 crops out of 17. Within the system of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture the seed procurement plan was not fulfilled for 10 vegetable crops. Nor is the "Uzsortsemovoshch" notable for persistent work.

In this respect the proposal put forward at the republican rally on the wide use of local varieties of fruit and vegetable crops is of great interest. It is a question of giving the "green light" to plantations of the well-known Altyaryk cucumbers, Namangan carrots, Besh-Aryk onions, Margilan radishes, Kuva pomegranates, Rishtan apricots, Samarkand currants and Khiva melons. The new agricultural organs and the "Uzsortsemovosch" should concern themselves seriously with procuring seeds for these products and increasing their production not only for the fields of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and subsidiary farms, but also for the population's farmstead plots.

The sowing of Uzbekistan's chief crop -- cotton -- is approaching. In the southern zone machine operators in crop rotation plots have started preparing the soil in the cotton areas. The attention of oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations and republican organs is focused not only on fully completing the repair of machinery, transporting local fertilizers into the fields, completing the washing of salty land, accumulating as much water as possible in the reservoirs and creating crop rotation plots, but also on preparing top quality seed of the most productive varieties. All the necessary cotton seed has been cleaned. Some 92 percent of it consists of first and second grade seed. But as in the past, cotton plants in Bukhara, Kashka-Darya, Samarkand and Syr-Darya Oblasts are behind with seed stripping and dressing, although provision has been made for a considerable increase in sowing by means of precision drills.

The apricots are in blossom, the roadsides are green and the arable land lies fallow in Uzbekistan. The roar of the tractors is increasing in the fields. The pace of the spring work is growing.

RASHIDOV REPLIES TO 24 FEB SELSKAYA ZHIZN ARTICLE

PM101141 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Mar 83 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After SELSKAYA ZHIZN Article: "Experience Approved"]

[Text] Sh. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, has told the editorial office that the article "Crop Rotation is the Basis of the Harvest," published in SELSKAYA ZHIZN for 24 February 1983, has been discussed at the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau. It correctly elucidated the experience of Surkhan-Darya Oblast in assimilating crop rotations on the basis of the organization of crop rotation production sections on farms. An effective form of land use has been found and tested, and not only farm leaders but also specialists, team leaders and team collectives belonging to the crop rotation section are personally responsible for observing it.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau has approved the valuable initiative and creative approach of the Surkhan-Darya Party Obkom and the oblast's soviet and agricultural organs in the practical implementation of the party decisions on improving production organization, introducing crop rotations and improving the standard of arable farming, which ensure a substantial increase in agricultural output. The party obkoms and raykoms, the Uzbek SSR Ministries of Agriculture and Fruits and Vegetable Farming, the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy, the Central Asian branch of the all-union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and the oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations have been asked to discuss the article extensively and, on the basis of the Surkhan-Darya Oblast workers' experience, to adopt additional measures for assimilating crop rotations, aiming to complete them mainly in 1983 and to obtain on this basis good agricultural crop harvests on every sown hectare.

LATVIAN SOVKHOZ INTRODUCES FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

LD110408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] (Puskevich's) financially autonomous mechanized team of the Latvian sovkhoz (Dertsava) is the first in the republic to have finished carting organic fertilizer to the fields. The farmers plan to get from each hectare no less than 38 square of grain. Quite recently the sovkhoz had a big crop shortfall owing to low quality of fieldwork. The reason was the lack of incentive of the people in the final result of their work. Everything changed when the brigades and teams switched to financial autonomy. Field workers concluded with the work contract administration and received the necessary machinery. Also, the scope of guaranteed earnings and total of bonuses for overplan produce, savings of fuel and lubricants and overhaul means was defined.